FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 SEPTEMBER 1985

North African Affairs

Algerian-Tunisian Cooperation — Commenting on the results of talks between the Algerian and Tunisian chiefs of staff, a Tunisian source stated that bilateral military cooperation has begun to assume a "practical nature" in order to confront any development that may take place, KUNA reported.

Egyptian View — Any Libyan aggression against Tunisia would be Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's "biggest mistake ever," Egyptian President Husni Mubarak stated in remarks reported by MENA following a 3 September meeting with a visiting Algerian youth delegation. Meanwhile, Egyptian Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi denied that Egypt has massed troops on its border with Libya, the agency noted. Rushdi also revealed that over 30,000 Egyptians have returned from Libya since January, 10,585 of them having been expelled since 8 July.

Further Al-Qadhdhafi Remarks — Unity with Tunisia will remain "under consideration," Col al-Qadhdhafi stressed in a speech to officials reported by JANA. As for those Libyans abroad who have been sentenced to death by the Libyan authorities, Al-Qadhdhafi said this sentence is "still applicable, unless they repent and come back to Libya, the land of safety." Al-Qadhdhafi called on the people's congresses to review capital punishment, which he described as cruel and unsuitable for a society that respects human dignity, according to JANA.

Moroccan Trial — The Court of Appeal in Casablanca passed sentence against the group of saboteurs arrested while infiltrating from Algeria in July, MAP reported, noting that 14 people were sentenced to death, 9 in absentia, while the others received various prison terms.

Israel

A curfew was imposed in Hebron's Casbah area after one Israeli soldier was killed and another was wounded in a knife attack, according to Jerusalem radio. Two local residents were injured by gunfire from other Israeli soldiers who fired at the attackers, the radio reported. A Palestinian military spokesman cited by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio said a Palestinian group carried out the "brave operation" against two "Zionist intelligence men." Reacting to the stabbings, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said that at a time when Israel wants to strengthen peace, the PLO wants to exacerbate war, Jerusalem radio disclosed. He added that Israel will "coldly contemplate" adopting military and other means to tackle any wave of terrorism.

In another development, seven more residents of Judaea and Samaria were placed under administrative detention, Jerusalem radio announced.

PLO-Palestinians

Greece Bombing — An unidentified caller told a local newspaper that the Black September organization claimed responsibility for a grenade attack on a hotel near Athens that injured 18 people, mostly British tourists, Athens radio reported. The attack was a warning to the Greek authorities to release a detained Palestinian, the radio added.

Khalaf Remarks — Reporting Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf's 2 September press conference in Tunis, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio cited his statement that "there is no glimmer of hope from any meeting with the United States," which is working to split the PLO and has stipulated conditions that no Palestinian leader can accept. The PLO radio's report of Khalaf's remarks on his Moscow visit did not mention his acknowledgement that the Soviet Union opposes the Jordanian-PLO agreement.

Lebanon

An outbreak of fighting between Amal Movement and Palestinian gunmen in the Burj al-Barajinah area of southern Beirut left 5 people killed and 12 others wounded, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported. Acknowledging the fighting, an Amal statement broadcast by Beirut radio accused "gunmen" of firing indiscriminately at houses in the area.

As for the continued closure of crossing points between the two halves of the capital, which has caused food shortages in the western sector, a Lebanese Forces official cited by Radio Free Lebanon explained that the closure is in response to the kidnapping of at least 70 people by the Amal Movement.

The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Organization, the pro-Syrian Ba'th group in Lebanon, claimed responsibility for another suicide car-bomb attack against an Army of Southern Lebanon (ASL) roadblock in the south early 3 September, Beirut radio reported. The bomber killed only himself in the attack, which occurred near Jazzin, according to ASL sources cited by AFP.

GCC Ministerial Council

The GCC Ministerial Council reaffirmed its preparedness to undertake any action that will help end the Iran-Iraq war, according to a statement issued by the council and carried by SPA following the conclusion of its 16th session in Riyadh. The council also regretted Iran's "continued refusal" to respond to efforts made to end the conflict through negotiation and reconciliation. As for the current Arab situation, the council attached "special importance" to the tasks of the Arab committees formed at the Casablanca summit to solve problems among Arab countries.

At a press conference following the session, Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah stated that

any threat or attack against any Gulf state will be considered a threat and attack against all the GCC states, SPA reported.

Iran

Members of the government should not be offended if they are dismissed and other people are appointed to perform their duties, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni said in remarks to Cabinet members broadcast by Tehran radio. He stressed that the aim should be to serve and not to hold a certain post. Khomeyni said that while some people claim they could do better than current officeholders in top posts, most of these claims are "just talk and no action."

In a separate development, Madrid radio reported that an aircraft carrying Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez to the PRC was forced to leave Iranian airspace after Tehran authorities warned that the military air defense had just prohibited air traffic in the zone. The prime minister's aircraft landed in Ankara before continuing its journey.

Afghanistan

Soviet and Afghan forces have suffered some 1,000 casualties during a major offensive to break a siege of the garrison at Khowst in Paktia Province, according to Western diplomatic sources cited by AFP. Meanwhile, Kabul radio reported that government forces crushed rebels in Khowst and several other regions of Paktia Province.

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 171 *4 September 1985*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Karmal Meets With Journalists, Discusses Role ..... C 1
Pakistan 'Hypocrisy' Toward Progressive Forces ..... C 1
Party Press Prints Karmal, Gorbachev Interviews ..... C 1
BAKHTAR Comments on Gorbachev Interview With ..... C 2
Reportage on Fighting in Paktia Province ..... C 2
Western Diplomats Cited *[AFP]* ..... C 2
Kabul: Criminals Crushed ..... C 2
BAKHTAR Report ..... C 3

INDIA

Kuwait Paper Interviews Prime Minister Gandhi *[Kuwait ARAB TIMES 2 Sep]* ..... E 1
Ministry Denounces Killing of Sri Lankans ..... E 5
Congress-I Member Assassinated in New Delhi ..... E 6
AFP Report ..... E 6
Mizoram Disturbed-Area Order Extended 6 Months ..... E 6
4 Killed in Punjab Shooting; Police on Alert ..... E 6
Militants Hold Rally To Urge Elections Boycott *[AFP]* ..... E 7
Akali Dal Contests 111 Assembly, Lok Sabha Seats ..... E 7
Relatives of Gandhi Assassin in Punjab Election *[AFP]* ..... E 7
Delhi on Upcoming Luanda Nonaligned Conference ..... E 8
Parliamentarians Call for End to 'Star Wars' ..... E 8
Daily Urges Changes in Trade With USSR *[THE STATESMAN 25 Aug]* ..... E 8

PAKISTAN

Yaqub Khan Returns, Talks to Newsmen ..... F 1
Army Official Comments on Role of Military ..... F 1
Paper Reports Discovery of Uranium Deposit *[Lahore NAWA-E WAQT 25 Aug]* ..... F 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

NEPAL

Katmandu on Result of Trade Talks With India ..... G 1

SRI LANKA

Body of Tamil Moderate Found; Death Toll at 3 *[AFP]* ..... G 1
Delhi Reports Strike, Talks *[Delhi Domestic]* ..... G 1
Troops Sent to Trincomalee to Restore Order *[AFP]* ..... G 1
Curfew Imposed ..... G 2
Five Soldiers Killed in Landmine Explosion ..... G 2

IRAN

Khomeyni Addresses Cabinet Officials 3 Sep ..... I 1
Khomeyni Authorizes Appointment of Khamene'i ..... I 2
Khamene'i Continues Khorasan Visit, Speaks on War ..... I 2
Stresses Anti-U.S. Stance ..... I 2

Inspects Guards Corps in Mashhad ..... I 3
Further Details ..... I 3
Speaks of 'Political Clout' ..... I 3
Discusses New Government, Departs ..... I 4
Continuing Reportage on Hajj Ceremonies ..... I 4
Karrubi Meets Pakistani Journalists ..... I 4
Karrubi Praises Afghan Muslims ..... I 4
Meets Iraqi Pilgrims ..... I 5
Foreign Minister Cables Vietnamese Counterpart ..... I 5
Velayati Departs for Nonaligned Meeting in Angola ..... I 5
Makes Brief Stop in PDRY ..... I 6
Majlis Speaker Congratulates Libya's Jallud ..... I 6
Minister of Culture Departs for Pakistan 2 Sep ..... I 6
Envoy Confers with DPRK Premier ..... I 6
New Envoy Received by Turkish President ..... I 6
Continuing Reportage of Visit of Turkish Minister ..... I 6
Meet With Energy Minister ..... I 6
Meets With Commerce Minister ..... I 6
Further Reportage on Visit of Pakistan Minister ..... I 7
Talks With Majlis Speaker ..... I 7
Departure Interview ..... I 7
GDR Commercial Attache Praises Trade Links at Fair ..... I 7
Japan's National Day Marked at Tehran Fair ..... I 7
Lebanon's Fadlallah Urges Implementing Islamic Law ..... I 8
Blames U.S. for Car Bombings ..... I 8
Lebanese Muslim Groups Stress Continued Unity ..... I 8
Atomic Energy Official Reports on Projects ..... I 8
Funding for Bushehr Nuclear Plant Approved ..... I 9
Iran-USSR Joint Gas Exploitation Envisioned ..... I 9
Pier Construction, Merchant Fleet Increase Detailed ..... I 9
'Islamic Work Councils' Announced for Factories ..... I 9
Tehran Details Peshmerga Anti-Iraqi Operations ..... I 10
Further Details ..... I 10
Revolutionaries Execute Security Official in Iraq ..... I 10
War Office Official Outlines Early Iraqi Attacks ..... I 10
Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq ..... I 10
Communique No 2,217 ..... I 10
Tehran Arabic on Khark ..... I 11
Free Voice of Iran Reports Opposition to Musavi ..... I 11
Tehran Reports Mujahidin, Karmal Clashes ..... I 11
Further Details ..... I 12
Siege Tightened ..... I 12
New Attacks Launched ..... I 12
Tehran Reports Successes ..... I 12

Karmal Meets With Journalists, Discusses Role

LD020616 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council received this morning the editorial board and a number of staff and workers of the daily *HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SOWR*, the organ of the PDPA Central Committee; and a number of responsible officials of the country's mass media at the Revolutionary Council Headquarters specified their heavy tasks and duties in a revolutionary and instructive conversation. The meeting was organized on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the daily.

At the beginning of the conversation, Babrak Karmal congratulated the editorial board, staff, and workers of the daily and expressed pleasure on the occasion. He critically and comprehensively assessed the work of *HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SOWR* and of the country's mass media as a whole in a detailed and instructive conversation and drew the attention of the editorial board and staff of the daily to their important tasks, which our revolutionary party and state have entrusted to them.

In a part of his statement, Babrak Karmal said: The journalists and staff of our mass media ought to be the interpreters and spokesmen of the demands and will of our people. Our mass media, and foremost the daily *HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SOWR* ought to be the most high, the most sincere, and the most truthful indicator of the will and demands of our toiling people.

Babrak Karmal described the tasks and role of our journalists in the present conditions of the country, when an undeclared imperialist and reactionary war has been unleashed against our people and revolution.

He added: Our journalists should produce the best writings and literary works in the heat of the revolution. The role of journalists in building a new, progressive, and advanced Afghan society is very important.

In another part of his statement, Babrak Karmal said: The daily *HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SOWR*, is the true inheritor of the evolution of the progressive Afghan press and the direct continuation of the *KHALQ* and *PARCHAM* journals, which were being published by the PDPA prior to the April Revolution. As an organ of the PDPA Central Committee, the daily *HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SOWR* has developed speedily and qualitatively and has rendered considerable services in consolidating link between the party and people. Struggle against the counterrevolution and imperialist aggressions, the explanation and description of the aspirations and gains of the April Revolution, the explanation of the lofty and progressive aims of our party and revolutionary state, reflections of the demands and will of the country toilers, are among the greatest tasks which have been entrusted to the editorial board and staff of the daily *HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SOWR* which has played a praiseworthy role in these areas.

Pakistan 'Hypocrisy' Toward Progressive Forces

LD030743 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0439 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Kabul, September 2, BAKHTAR — A political observer of BAKHTAR writes: The military regime of Pakistan, by conducting the policy of repression against the free-born and peace-loving people of Pakistan, has aroused the popular wrath and indignation particularly that of the Pashtoon and Baluchi people.

The power politics of Islamabad regime has evinced the public opinion that the oppression and hypocrisy of the military regime against the Pakistani progressive forces assumed new and dangerous hights.

The people of Pakistan, mobilized in the movement for the restoration of democracy and other unions of the working masses, are getting ready to launch a relentless struggle against the Ziaul Haq regime, the surrogate of the U.S. imperialism.

The mobilization of forces against the despotic regime of Ziaul, which is the logical response of the anti-people policy of the government, clearly shows that the Islamabad ruling circles lack popular support. They rely solely on bayonet to rule the country.

The progressive forces particularly the Pashtoon and Baluchi tribes, by launching broad-based demonstrations and meetings, have repeated their demands for the abrogation of the military dictatorship, the restoration of democracy in Pakistan and the expulsion of Afghan miscreants from the Pakistani soil. But the Pakistani ruling cirlces did not pay any heed to these righteous demands.

The Islamabad regime, by providing military training to the Afghan bandits in more than 100 military camps, not only use them to supress the progress forces of Pakistan, the Pashtoon and Baluchi tribes in particular, but at the same time send them inside Afghanistan to carry out murder and destruction.

The Pashtoon and Baluchi people along with all the progressive and peace-loving forces of Pakistan unabatedly call fro the immediate expulsion of the Afghan cut throats from their regions and the restoration of the democratic rights of the Pakistani people.

Party Press Prints Karmal, Gorbachev Interviews

LD020917 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0436 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] Kabul, September 1st, BAKHTAR: A 264-page collection of the press interviews, made by Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of the PDPA CC and president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, has come out of print on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of daily *HAQIQAT-E-ENQILAB-E-SAUR*, organ of the PDPA CC.

The book containing 33 interviews offered by Babrak Karmal from 1979 to 1985 gives the readers a full input of the thoughts and guidelines of Babrak Karmal, the prominent theoretician and practitioner of the revolutionary movement of Afghanistan,

an outstanding leader of the Afghan Revolution and people in the contemporary history of Afghanistan.

Likewise, a 199-page collection comprising the statements and interviews of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU CC has been printed by the daily *HAQIQAT-E-ENQILAB-E-SAUR.*

Printing of the collection embracing 14 statements and interviews of M.S. Gorbachev give opportunities to the readers to familiarized themselves with the foreign and home policies as well as to the principled and peaceful course pursued by the Communist Party and State of the USSR, particularly the new peaceful and constructive proposals and initiatives put forward by M.S. Gorbachev.

BAKHTAR Comments on Gorbachev Interview With TIME

LD040542 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0430 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Kabul, Sept 3, BAKHTAR — A political observer of BAKHTAR writes about the responses given by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU CC, to the questions of the U.S. *TIME* magazine.

The objective assessment of the current international developments and negotiation on the halting of nuclear arms race in the outer space constitute the main points of the interview granted by Mikhail gorbachev.

The Soviet stand on the main issues of peace and international security, followed by practical actions, clearly demonstrates that the leadership and people of the Soviet Union act with great responsibility to prevent the eruption of a nuclear disaster.

Undoubtedly, the improvement of Soviet-American relations and their agreement to put an end to the unbridled arms race and prevent the star wars deserve vital international significance. The reaching of agreements in this sphere presupposses objective analysis of the situation and responsible approach based on equality and equal security of the sides.

The U.S. ruling circles, by following the so-called strategic defence initiative (SDI) have taken a negative approach.

The press reports enunciate that the USA in the first half of the last month, i.e., exactly at a time when the Soviet Union announced the unilateral termination of all nuclear tests, resorted to an underground nuclear explosion in a Nevada test-range. Hereby, the Reagan administration not only turned down out of hand the recent Soviet initiative on the cessation of nuclear tests, but at the same time, intensified the anti-Soviet hysteric campaign.

The Soviet Union, as the main bulwark of peace and friendship among nations, consistently follows the policy of peaceful co-existence among states with different sociopolitical systems.

The Soviet Union firmly believes that whatever is spent on the production of armaments should be channeled for meeting the peaceful needs of the people. This matter was vividly demonstrated in the responses of the Soviet leader. The Soviet leader once again declared that the Soviet Union will not start war and will never be the first to resort to war.

It is an undeniable fact that the improvement of Soviet-American relation will be of benefit to all the peoples of the world. The destiny of the world and the future of human civilization is really based on this relation. The time has come that the analysis of the situation and practical steps towards this end should be based on great responsibility to safeguard the future of all the peoples throughout the world.

Reportage on Fighting in Paktia Province

Western Diplomats Cited

HK031058 Hong Kong AFP in English 1050 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Islamabad, Sept 3 (AFP) — Soviet and Afghan forces have lost some 1,000 men, dead or wounded, in a three-week attempt to break the Moslem resistance, notably the siege of the garrison at Khost in Paktia Province, Western diplomatic sources said here today.

Fierce fighting was still raging there and in Laghman Province, east of Kabul, and in the Gardez region west of Khost.

Rebel sources also admitted heavy losses and Red Cross hospitals in Pakistan were overflowing with their wounded.

The diplomats, quoting Kabul hospital sources, said that Soviet and Afghan wounded were pouring in for treatment and President Babrak Karmal had visited some of the hospitals last week.

On August 27, 28 helicopters were seen leaving for the south-east and the following day about 50 more for the same direction.

Fresh troops had also been flown by helicopter to Jalalabad, south-east of Kabul.

Observers said that the Soviets were using the new KA-25 helicopter with a double-rotor.

French eye-witnesses also reported that Soviet-Afghan forces were carrying out heavy air and land attacks in the border regions east of Kabul.

Kabul: Criminals Crushed

LD031653 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1330 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] A responsible source reported to BAKHTAR INFORMATION AGENCY that as result of heroic operations by the military forces of the country which were carried out in Ali Khayl, Gul Gandi and Jaji regions of Paktia Province, the filthy

nests of the counterrevolutionary bands were destroyed, a large number of rebels were crushed, and large quantities of weapons and ammunition were seized by the security forces.

The toiling people of Ali Khayl, Gul Gandi of the major district warmly welcomed the arrival of our heroic units and expressed readiness in defense of the April revolution's aspirations.

According to another report, as result of combat activities by the DRA Armed Forces in the areas of Gardez and Khowst major district, a number of the counterrevolutionary elements were crushed and a large number of them, who were deceived by the treacherous propaganda of the rebels, laid down their arms and joined our security forces.

A BAKHTAR correspondent reports that 65 families, comprising 332 persons, who had been harassed by the rebels were rescued from the evil of criminals and oppressors upon the arrival of our heroic soldiers. From them, 170 persons voluntarily took up arms and pledged to fight against the savage rebels in defense of the revolution and homeland.

The noble inhabitants of Jaji Meydan at a glorious meeting pledged every effort and cooperation with the revolutionary party and government. They were organized in tribal regiments, Sarandoy, and border units.

According to a report from a security source, in the course of successful operations by the country's armed forces carried out in Srah Darah region, southwest of Khowst, the main centers of counterrevolutionary bands and a group of the anti-Islamic and criminal band of Jalaluddin, this traitor to homeland and revolution, which for some time were disrupting the peaceful lives of the inhabitants of that region were crushed and eliminated. Large quantities of weapons and ammunition were seized by our soldiers, and the toiling people of Zadran were saved from the evils of these criminals.

BAKHTAR quoted a Parwan security forces source that as a result of successful operations which were carried out in that province, a number of counterrevolutionary elements belonging to the criminal band of Jamiyat were crushed and 11 of them were captured. And from them some weapons and ammunition, including Chinese Kalashnikovs, antitank mines and different kind of pistols, were seized.

BAKHTAR Report

LD040559 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0445 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Jabul, Sept 3, BAKHTAR — A number of 170 persons expressed their commitment to defend the gains of the April Revolution (1978) armed in hand in Paktia Province, south of the DRA.

65 families including 230 persons got rid of the bandit oppressions with the arrival of the Armed Forces in the said Province.

As a result of the successful operations carried out by the armed forces with close cooperation of residences of Ali Khayl, Gul Gandi and Jaji regions of Paktia Province, a number of counterrevolutionary bands were crushed. [sentence as received]

Moreover, a number of their hideouts were destroyed and a large quantity of weapons and munitions were seized from them.

The working people of the regions manifested their readiness for all-sided cooperation.

Kuwait Paper Interviews Prime Minister Gandhi
GF031225 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English
2 Sep 85 pp 8, 9

[Interview with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi by Ahmad al-Jarallah, *ARAB TIMES* Editor in Chief; Alan Brown, *ARAB TIMES* managing editor; and an unidentified Arab newspaper publisher, in New Delhi — date not given]

Question: One of your earlier priorities when you first became Prime Minister was to reinforce neighbourly relations with the people on your borders. Since then there have been difficulties in Sri Lanka, with Bangladesh over Assam, and now with Pakistan over the Punjab...

Answer: Our relations with Sri Lanka are much better now than they have been for a long time.

Question: Even allowing for the Tamil problem?

Answer: Yes even allowing for the Tamil problem, because we are in constant touch with the government. We are both working together to try to solve this problem and solve it in an honourable way to both parties, and involving both parties.

Question: What about the closure of the border with Pakistan? Is that just for the elections in Punjab?

Answer: Yes, that is really more for the elections than for any other reason. You know, all these borders are fairly open and there is not much control over them. During times when there could be tension we have to shut them down, and we do it for Pakistan. It is not something they should worry about. It is really an internal situation.

Question: As far as the elections are concerned, you have repeated, and there seems to be no doubt, that you are going ahead with these, and you have been quoted as saying that this was the best answer to extremism.

Answer: Yes, because if the people give an answer against extremism, what more can we want.

Question: What in you view would be the best result of these elections to give an answer to extremism.

Answer: This is very difficult, every indication is that we are going to win.

Question: The Congress is going to win?

Answer: Yes. Now, whether that is the best answer only time and historians will really tell. But it will do one thing. It will prove and it will show that the people of Punjab are not with this movement, and that there is a very definite difference between the extremist, the terrorist and the rest of the Akalis and the rest of the Sikhs.

Question: Are you satisfied that they are in the vast majority?

Answer: By far the greatest. The extremists constitute a tiny minority of criminals with little or no public support among the people of Punjab. These terrorists are attempting to subvert the democratic process by violence. The challenge has to be met by not giving in to the blackmail of terrorism. The Memorandum of Settlement, which we have arrived at with the Shiromani Akali Dal, sets the democratic process back on the tails and has opened the way to a free and fearless expression of opinion by the people through the polls that will be held. I am confident the settlement will work.

Question: It has been suggested that anything less than a 45 per cent turnout for this election would be regarded as something of a failure. Would you expect considerably higher than that?

Answer: It is difficult to say. Most of our elections draw about a 50 percent turnout. Elections which take place outside the general elections normally have a lower turnout, because there just is not that buildup. Punjab, certainly we hope will be much lowerkey elections, because bringing it up to a high-key would bring back memories we do not want to bring back. Hence, I think 50 percent would be a very fair figure to expect.

Question: Would you regard a 50 per cent poll as being truly representative?

Answer: Most of our polls are not very much higher than 55 per cent. Many developed countries have polls even lower than that, so in a way it is representative. The person who is agitating about the issues does come and vote and it is normally the person who is quite happy with the system as it is, who does not bother to vote at all.

Question: There have been fears expressed that there may be violence. Can you feel confident that this will be minimal?

Answer: I feel confident that it will be minimal, but there is certainly a fear that there will be an attempt on some of the candidates because that will then countermand the elections, or that particular election. So there could be an attack of that sort.

Question: But in the interests of the election, it is a risk the government feels it must take?

Answer: We think the risk is low. Of course, a lot would depend on the number of candidates who come forward. We had 300 for one seat in the south in the last election. We hope that does not happen again.

Question: Is there a morale problem in the security forces, particularly in the regional police forces who are being used less and less in times of violence while the troops are being used more and more?

Answer: We are concerned at the trend towards calling in the Border Security Force to do tasks which the police should discharge, and calling in the Army to perform duties which should be the responsibility of the other security forces. The trend is being reversed. The kind of terrorism which has afflicted several other countries for decades is a relatively new phenomenon in India. We have to meet this with new and better training, much

more equipment, some of high sophistication, and revamping our intelligence services to obtain and act on information to preclude or prevent disturbances and violence. Our army is a disciplined and professional army and are only too keen to be relieved of civilian law and order functions.

Question: A framework is now reported to have been worked out for a solution to the Tamil problem in Sri Lanka.

Answer: Well, it's really a starting paper.

Question: There had seemed to be very little progress previously made?

Answer: No, there has been substantial progress. There are a couple of points that are still a bit sticky, and we hope we can sort them out before Mr. Hector Jayewardene goes back, but we think this could be a good starting point.

Question: There are?

Answer: The real problem is violence in Sri Lanka, and although it is sparked by the Tamil groups, the major part of the violence is on the part of the security forces.

Question: Mr. Jayewardene would deny this.

Answer: He is denying part of it, but our reports from all over the world and the media are contrary to what the Sri Lankan government is saying. This credibility gap has to be removed and when the time is right we must convince the Tamils that this is right or this is wrong.

Question: Was this one of the key points of your discussions with Mr. Jayewardene?

Answer: Well, I only raised two points with him. One — we must have the basis on which you can resume talks. We had formulated a basis when President Jayewardene was here but we thought that this is something the Sri Lankans and Tamils would discuss together. We were, indeed, the third party getting them together. Now, we sat down to try to produce a paper which would be a starting paper. And the second thing which I apprised him of was that this credibility of the security forces is just not there. Something must be done to establish their credibility and without these two, there can be no progress.

Question: The deportation orders on three Tamil leaders, one of which was later revoked — were these in any way an attempt to force the Tamils back to the negotiating table?

Answer: No. We had been having a lot of trouble with a couple of them who are not Sri Lanka citizens and were not Indian citizens, so we thought the action was necessary.

Question: And what about the third man whose deportation order was revoked?

Answer: Well, he was a Sri Lankan citizen and he has agreed to cooperate in bringing about a settlement in Sri Lanka.

Question: He made an appeal to you?

Answer: He did, yes.

Question: On your visit to Washington, would you say that what emerged was a much clearer understanding of your respective views?

Answer: Much more than that, because there was not only an understanding of the views, but there was some acceptance of each other's views. And an attitude to try to find a meeting point. Of course, on certain things it's very difficult, but in some areas if we can get talking, I think we could achieve a fair amount.

Question: Which areas are most difficult?

Answer: Disarmament, because our positions are so wide apart. I don't see us changing our stand and I don't think the United States will come closer, although I wish they would, because our stand and that of many countries inthe world is the only way that we can bring about some measure of security against accidental use of nuclear energy, which could end in catastrophe. Areas in which we can achieve something are in the economic systems — I'm talking about international issues not bilateral — in the economic systems we find there are tariffs which work against us, we find the system works against us. The United States feels that in some ways the system is also working against them. Most people seem to be unhappy about this and unless we are able to get down and talking it is not enough just for the industrialised countries to talk. Everyone must talk. Developed countries must be part of that too, and we must come up with a system which is good for all of us.

Question: What of the system works against you? Such as?

Answer: Tariffs. There are various problems with the Japanese. The Europeans are having problems. We are having problems on textiles. We are having problems on financial institutions .....it's on a tremendously wide scale.

Question: During your visit to Washington, Pakistan said that you asked America not to supply them with arms.

Answer: No, we didn't say that at all. All we said to the Americans was what you do with Pakistan in supplying weapons is entirely between you and Pakistan, and we don't want to interfere. But, we feel, one, their weapons will be used against us and we want you to be aware of that, and second, we have to build our defences to counter the weapons which you supply to Pakistan, which means that you are provoking an arms race on the sub-continent, and it means we have to divert very large amounts of our scarce resources for weapons.

Question: What about the nuclear field?

Answer: Well, in the nuclear field we did complain about that.

Question: You did complain to the United States?

Answer: Yes we did.

Question: Specifically about the Pakistan situation?

Answer: Yes, because we feel that equipment is being smuggled out of the United States for use in the Pakistan nuclear weapons programme. We are not complaining about the nuclear peaceful uses, but we believe that Pakistan has made, and is continuing to make, a lot of enriched uranium for which they have no use. Reactors do not use enriched uranium. The reactors don't need it so it is of interest to know where all these kilos of enriched uranium have gone. The only place we feel they would go is on weapons, and that changes the whole environment of the region.

Question: Did the president give you any assurances on this?

Answer: They were very strong on this. They said they were very clear that they do not want Pakistan to go nuclear. And whatever they can do on this behalf they will certainly do, especially in regard to equipment leaving the United States.

Question: If Pakistan did develop a nuclear bomb, what would be India's response?

Answer: We do not have a nuclear weapon, we do not wish to develop one. But if Pakistan were to acquire nuclear weapons, our security imperatives would compel us to review our options. It is widely recognised that for many years we have had the capability to manufacture nuclear weapons. It is also highly appreciated that despite this capability, we have deliberately refrained from embarking on a nuclear weapons programme. On the other hand, all the evidence points to Pakistan racing in the direction of acquiring nuclear weapons. This is the most dangerous thing that could happen to our region. It behoves us all, and especially the Western countries from whom Pakistan is acquiring nuclear technology and material by clandestine underhand ways, to restrain Pakistan from proceeding along the nuclear weapons road.

Question: I've seen relations between the Indian and the Pakistani people are very good. The problem seems to be only between the governments?

Answer: Well, we had a joint council meeting two months ago, and we offered to go to any lengths, but the Pakistanis want to go slow. We wanted more exchanges, we wanted more trade exchange, more cultural exchange. We are prepared to go to great lengths but they insisted on going slowly. They didn't want to open up so fast, so we did what they wanted.

Question: Do you see any prospect of a meeting with General Ziaul Haq?

Answer: Only at the United Nations if he is going.

Question: Do you see any advantage to be gained from a meeting at the highest level?

Answer: Oh, most certainly. We have been talking to each other on the phone off and on, and there is a very cordial atmosphere in the region where we can pick up the phone and I can talk to President Ziaul Haq, or President Jayewardene phones me, or I talk to President Ershad.

Question: So relations are by no means as bad as they have been?

Answer: Not at all. For example, when President Jayewardene did not want to send a delegation to Bhutan for the conference, we made a joint effort with President Ziaul Haq and myself and we convinced President Jayewardene to send a delegation.

Question: The U.S. ambassador to the UN, Mr. Vernon Walters has said that the Non-aligned nations have a record of voting against U.S. positions something like 88.6 percent of the time at the United Nations.

Answer: This point was raised by the Americans when we were there. What the United States must realise is that the non-aligned are not voting against the United States. They are voting for the Non-aligned. We have a developing nations' position on many issues, and it is not that we are against the United States or for the Soviet Union or against the Soviet Union; we like to see things from our point of view, and, in fact, in a report commissioned, I think, by Kissinger in which the Non-aligned voting and India's voting is recorded, it is not very different from many countries that are aligned with the United States.

Question: India has not denounced the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. Why is this — and as chairman of the Non-aligned Movement, shouldn't India be playing a more leading role in ending this Soviet occupation?

Answer: As chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, it is our duty to reflect the views of the movement. The consensus view has been twice spelt out in detail, first at the Non-aligned Foreign Ministers meeting in February 1981 and reaffirmed at the Seventh Summit. We are against both outside interference and intervention in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. We would like to see a cessation of both, so that conditions are created in which the refugees can return to their homes in safety and honour. We stand for an independent Non-aligned Afghanistan, whose sovereignty and integrity is assured. This can only come about through a political settlement among the parties, directly concerned. To this end, we support the UN Secretary General's initiative and hope that the parties concerned will quickly move from the stage of proximity talks to direct talks.

Question: There seemed to be a drift to the left in the movement before India's chairmanship. Has this been halted?

Answer: I don't think there has been or is. I think the Non-aligned are very definitely Non-aligned and, certainly, under India's chairmanship we have strengthened the situation. What we are also trying to do is to try and soften the positions of the two great powers, to act as a shock absorber on certain issues. I think our delegation did good work in Nairobi for the women's conference, where we were able to bring things around so it would work. The idea is not pro or con. The idea is a step further in the democratic process. And if we look at the democratic process beyond countries, then it must come down to being able to speak your piece and that cannot be if you are divided into clubs.

Question: Would India accept an extension of its chairmanship of the non-aligned movement next year?

Answer: We don't want an extension. It would be bad for the movement, because it would imply that we have not been able to have a summit as scheduled and that would be bad. So we are really interested in ensuring that there is a summit.

Question: But if you are pushed?

Answer: Well, I hope they won't, but if they push us, we'll have to do it.

Question: To come to the Gulf war, does it affect India and what is the main stumbling block preventing an end to it?

Answer: It is difficult to pinpoint any one factor as the main stmbling block. One might perhaps say that there appears to be insufficient will to end the war and an insistence on prior conditions being met. As I said in my messages to the presidents of Iran and Iraq earlier this year, we are deeply concerned at the attacks on civilian population centres and the escalation of the war. We urge a de-escalation leading to a complete cessation of hostilities. Both Iran and Iraq expressed appreciation of our endeavours to restore peace in the region. But we have, unfortunately not had very much success. Nor has anyone else. The UN initiative also is floundering. It is a very bad war because the death toll is very high, the damage to two developing countries, two non-aligned countries, is great, but we are just not able to bring the two around to a position where any process could start. The position seems very bad and we are not able to see any shift in their positions.

Question: Some people say that the hard line position comes from Iran, and that if Khomeyni were not there, the position might change.

Answer: I don't know. The Iranians say that if Saddam Husayn were not there, there would be no problem. But I think this business of saying that the leader of one country goes as a precondition for a settlement is not a valid position to take.

Question: Is it a failure on the part of the non-aligned movement that it has not been able to resolve problems in the Gulf, in the Horn of Africa, Afghanistan and the Palestinian question?

Answer: I wouldn't say it's a failure because the non-aligned are still very much in the developing pr ess. I don't mean economic development, but as a movement. A id most of the conflicts have a great, definite interest of the superpowers in them. The non-aligned movement is certainly not strong enough yet to be able to counter that interest effectively; maybe with further development and a strengthening over the years we will be, but you see since we started off in the mid-fifties I think the non-aligned has made tremendous progress. As a movement and a help, even the Americans are accepting it as an ideology, so that's quite a recognition.

Question: They say the French are not easy to govern as a people who produce 350 different varieties of cheese. Is India the same because of its diversity?

Answer: No, India is very strong. I think that the nationalistic feeling for a united India is very, very deep. It doesn't normally come out until the people feel that there is a threat to national unity. But the minute they feel that there is a threat, then they get together very strongly.

Question: How is the economic situation here and now?

Answer: It is very good at the moment.

Question: And oil?

Answer: Oil is a problem. It is still one of our biggest import bills. We've made a lot of progress in the early eighties in discovering, and producing, but recently we've not found very much. We've found some gas but not very much oil.

Question: One of the most popular things you've done recently was the first sign of an opening up of the economy. Isn't this a very dramatic departure from what happened before?

Answer: We've done it for various reasons. Firstly, it is not really a departure from the process which we started in the mid 70s, then really accelerated in the eighties. But what I've done is to accelerate that further. There is a change, not in what we were doing, but in the speed in which we were doing it, for two or three reasons. The prime reason is that our economy was never meant to be fully controlled economy. Right from the beginning, the biggest chunk, which is agriculture, has been totally in private hands. There has never been any intention to put it under government control. When we set out we had no industrial infrastructure, whether it was in technological manpower, management, or actual industry. It was almost non-existent. We had some cloth and textile mills and sugar mills but nothing to speak of, so nothing could be achieved by allowing the private sector to do things. It just wasn't there. And it could have been misused by a few people...but as we have developed, the public sector has really been used as the development tool to develop our trained cadres, our technological manpower, our underdeveloped regions, but they have prepared the ground for us to allow people to do things which today they have the capability of doing. This is a process which started long ago with the small scale sector. As people go trained, as they got experience, we allowed them to spread out. So it is just an enlarging of that process. As we develop competence and capability, we allow people to use that. This is really the primary reason. The second was a lack of resources. We are just going into a phase where we are having tremendous problems with resources. So we are having to concentrate government, state resources of infrastructure, on transport, communications. We are not being able to give enough power, transport, communications to the people. Now we've got to catch up, otherwise the system will collapse, whether it's agriculture or industry. So when we concentrate our resources then we have got to raise resources somewhere. The only place where that's presently available is in the black economy. So if you take everything together, the whole package, then there was very little else we could do.

Question: Is this a form of desocialisation as in Britain? Are you privatising?

Answer: That might be very difficult because in Britain you are actually handing over public sector units to the private sector. I

don't think we are ready for that. Our private sector doesn't have the buying power to actively purchase it — they'd have to come back to us for money. And if they have to come back for money then you've gained nothing. In actual management, there is not very much between public and private sectors. We have good public sectors, we have good private sectors, we have bad public sectors, we have bad private sectors. So there's not much in that. We are trying to remove the constraints and cobwebs in our bureaucracy, so that our management will be quicker, more effective and I think we've managed a substantial amount. In the next few months we've got a few more things in mind and we'll be able to achieve more.

Question: Some people in the Gulf have complained about the difficulties in learning of ways to get involved in joint ventures with India. This complaint I also heard from Americans. Did you hear of similar complaints when you were in America?

Answer: I met some people in America recently and they did not complain. Some said that things worked much faster than expected. So we are trying to change things on that front. Certainly, we've had substantial success in some areas but hopefully, after a short while, in most areas.

Question: What do you think can be the role of Arabs in the economics sector of India?

Answer: There is a lot we can do together. There are a lot of areas in which we can cooperate, especially where we go to the West and you go to the West. These are the things we can go to each other for, in many technologies, production processes and actual production.

Question: What is happening on the government to government level in the way of trade and economic cooperation?

Answer: We have inter-governmental committees and commissions with a number of Gulf countries, including both Iran and Iraq, as also with Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Qatar and Bahrain. Our biggest potential for promoting South-South cooperation lies with countries like Kuwait, because there are strong complementary elements between our economies. You have significant financial resources and ambitious development plans: we have a well-developed industrial base, a large reservoir of skilled managerial and technological manpower, as well as long and diversified experience in construction and project engineering. Deliberate attention at government level to fostering and exploiting these complementarities is essential. We would like to see governments in these countries playing an active role in encouraging development cooperation with India and other countries of the South.

Question: I agree with you. I think there are also a lot of possibilities on the touristic side, but it is not promoted very well. What about bringing the Arabs? What about the investment opportunities for Arab capital?

Answer: For capital, there is a lot of opportunity, because we have a good technological base, we have well-trained manpower, we have a good infrastructure, and now we give facilities of 100 per cent with free export zones. In any combination, opportunities for the repatriation of money are better than any country. There should be no doubt about that.

Question: Do you not think that this side should be promoted in Arab capitals?

Answer: There could be a little more promotion.

Question: How is India coping with the problems resulting from the exodus of large numbers of Indian workers in the Gulf?

Answer: As a proportion of our total work force, the number of Indians working abroad is not very significant. Nor has there been any sizeable return of Indian workers from the Gulf. Your recession has perhaps affected your demand for unskilled workers. Demand for skilled Indian workers and professionals does not appear to have been significantly affected.

Question: Is the atmosphere right for a democracy in the third world?

Answer: Very much so. There is no way in which we would have a system without a democracy in India. The people would not accept it. It just would not work.

Question: In Kuwait, we sometimes feel that it causes problems?

Answer: Being so large and so diverse, India with so many regions, castes, religions, you name it we've got it, whether it's economic, whether it's cultural, we've got extremes in everything, and no other system would allow the pressures to relieve themselves, except a democratic system, otherwise it would just collapse.

Question: Why does the prime minister always seem to come from the Gandhi family?

Answer: You will have to ask our people. You see, they vote them here.

Question: Do you enjoy being prime minister?

Answer: Well, certainly when you achieve something, you get something done, it does give a lot of satisfaction.

Question: It's a very different life from what you had before?

Answer: God, yes!

Question: You seem to thrive on it.

Answer: Well, things seem to be going well, in spite of a few tense bits.

Ministry Denounces Killing of Sri Lankans

BK031401 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] India has expressed its shock and distress at the senseless killings of the two former MP'S in Sri Lanka. Replying to queries

by newsmen, a spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry said in New Delhi today that continued violence of this type could be a set back for the peace process.

The Tamil United Liberation Front president, Mr Sivasithamparam, and secretary general, Mr Amirthalingam, have also expressed shock and sorrow over the killings of the two leaders of the front. They said both these leaders worked for over 3 decades [words indistinct].

Congress-I Member Assassinated in New Delhi
BK040755 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Mr Arjun Das, Congress-I member of the Delhi Metropolitan Council, was shot dead this morning. He was attacked by three persons who came on a 2-wheeler scooter to his office in the Lakshmibai Nagar area of south Delhi. Mr Das was immediately rushed to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences where he was declared dead. He was 46. Mr Arjun Das's bodyguard, Constable Rajinder Singh, who was also fired at, succumbed to his injuries in the hospital. Six others were also injured in the shooting incident. The assailants escaped.

Mr Arjun Das was sitting with some visitors who had come to present petitions for redressal of grievances. The prime minister rushed to the hospital immediately on hearing the news. The parliamentary affairs minister, Mr H.K.L. Bhagat, and the chief executive councillor, Mr (Jagprabesh Chandra), also visited the hospital. The president, Giani Zail Singh, has expressed shock over the killing. He felt very unhappy that this dangerous trend of violence was continuing. The president has conveyed his deep condolences to the members of the bereaved family and sympathies to those injured. Mr H.K.L. Bhagat has expressed shock on the death of Mr Arjun Das. Condemning the incident, the Haryana chief minister, Mr Ghajan Lal, said such acts of terrorism and violence have no place in a democracy.

The home minister, Mr Chavan, has asked the police to make all-out efforts to apprehend the assassins. He has asked the intelligence and other agencies to help in this. Soon after getting the news of the attack on Mr Arjun Das, the home minister called a meeting to review the law and order situation in the capital. The meeting was attended by the union home secretary, the lieutenant governor of Delhi, the police commissioner and the director of the Intelligence Bureau.

AFP Report
HK040750 Hong Kong AFP in English 0742 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Excerpts] New Delhi, Sep 4 (AFP) — Unidentified gunmen shot dead a Metropolitan Council member belonging to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Congress (I) Party and two other people here today, police said.

Arjun Das, a close associate of the Gandhi family, was murdered along with his body guard, Virendra Singh, and an unidentified third man, by three gunmen on scooters who arrived at Mr Das's office in the southern district of the capital early today.

They opened fire with sten guns on Mr Das and others in the office, killing the three men and wounding five others who were visiting the politician, eye witnesses said.

Police were unable to identify the assilants in today's attack, but PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) said they were "terrorists" — a term usually used to mean Sikh militants campaigning for a separate Sikh homeland in the north.

Mr Das is the second Congress (I) politician to die by violence in the Indian capital in the last five weeks.

Noone has claimed responsibility for today's attack, but area police chief Maxwell Perreira said that Mr Das's attackers shouted Pro-Sikh homeland slogans after gunning down their victims.

They also shouted slogans glorifying late Sikh militant leader Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, who was killed during an army assault on the Golden Temple in Amritsar in June 1984 in an operation to flush out Sikh militants.

Police sources said that all routes out of the capital, including the airport and railway stations were being checked as a massive manhunt was launched for Mr Das's attackers, and police were on alert to forestall any angry reaction from his supporters.

Mr Das, 45, was a close associate of the Gandhi family. He rose to fame during the 1975-77 emergency rule and was particularly close to the late Sanjay Gandhi, the younger son of the late Indira Gandhi, and brother of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

Mizoram Disturbed-Area Order Extended 6 Months
BK040344 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Mizoram has been declared a disturbed area for another 6 months from the 1st of this month. An order to this effect has been issued by the lieutenant governor, Mr Dubey, in Aijal.

4 Killed in Punjab Shooting; Police on Alert
BK040342 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] In Punjab, four persons were killed and eight injured in five different incidents of shooting yesterday by suspected terrorists in Amritsar, Hoshiarpur, Gurdaspur and Sangrur districts. Police have launched a massive manhunt for the culprits. The police force all over the state has been alerted in view of these incidents.

The Punjab government has taken adequate security measures to ensure that no infiltrator or undesirable element enters Punjab through the international border. An official spokesman said in Chandigarh that a team of senior officers comprising the adviser to the governor for security, the home secretary and senior police

officials is visiting the border districts of the state today to review the security arrangements and suggest measures for its further tightening.

Militants Hold Rally To Urge Elections Boycott
HK010848 Hong Kong AFP in English 0822 GMT 1 Sep 85

[By P. P. Ramachandran]

[Excerpt] New Delhi, Sept 1 (AFP) — Some 5,000 Sikh militants held a rally in Punjab urging their followers to boycott elections there this month, press reports said today, while officials braced for Sikh violence in New Delhi.

The United Akali Dal, militant faction of the Akali Dal Sikh political party, yesterday held its first mass conference since announcing it would boycott the September 25 polls, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) said.

Faction leader Joginder Singh told some 5,000 supporters at Samana Village that Sikhs should boycott the election of a new State Assembly of 117 seats and of 13 members of the Federal Parliament, Punjab's *TRIBUNE* paper said.

The militants want independence for Punjab State, where Sikhs form a slim majority over Hindus.

The moderate wing of the Akali Dal has said it will take part in the polls and is expected to be a front-runner against India's ruling Congress (I) Party.

Former moderate leader Harchand Singh Longowal, agreed in July to call off a four-year old violent campaign for more autonomy for the state. He was shot dead last month by suspected Sikh militants.

The elections, to end two years of direct federal rule, were announced shortly afterwards. The militants denounced the agreement as failing to satisfy Sikh demands and said last Thursday that they would boycott the poll.

The accord gives Chandigarh, joint capital of Punjab and Haryana states, to Punjab alone.

Meanwhile federal Interior Minister Shankarrao Chavan told officials here to tighten security in the capital in case Sikh violence broke out here before the polls in an attempt to disrupt them, officials said.

Lieutenant Governor M. Ka Wali, Delhi's administrative head, Police Chief Ved Marwah and Mr. Chavan's junior minister, Arif Mohammad Khan, were at the meeting today.

They discussed an increase in robberies here in recent weeks, the officials said. Press reports have said Sikh militants may have been involved in some of them, including an armed bank robbery last week.

Premier Indira Gandhi was shot dead here last October by alleged Sikh assassins now on trial for the slaying. Militant Sikhs were angered by her use of troops to quell violence in Punjab four months before.

Mr. Singh declined to answer questions yesterday about what action, if any, his faction would take against Sikhs who defied his boycott call.

Akali Dal Contests 111 Assembly, Lok Sabha Seats
BK031613 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] The Shiromani Akali Dal has decided to contest about 100 of the 117 assembly and 11 of the 13 Lok Sabha seats. The acting president of the party, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, stating this to newsmen in Chandigarh this evening, released the first list of 93 candidates for assembly and 11 for the Lok Sabha. He said his party has entered into an electorate adjustment with the Janata Party for nine assembly seats.

Replying to a question, Mr Bernala did not rule out the posibility of the candidates of the two parties opposing each other in some of the constituencies. He said the second list of about 7 party candidates will be released tomorrow.

The chief election commissioner, Mr R.K. Trivedi, has appealed to the electorates in Punjab to vote without fear in the coming election. He asked the voters, candidates, and political parties to cooperate with the administration in providing adequate security. Mr Trivedi made the appeal in an interview with our correspondent in New Delhi today. He said the candidates should eschew violence altogether and inform the district authorities of their program. Justifying the decision to hold elections in Punjab, Mr Trivedi said the Election Commission had considered both constitutional and administrative factors before deciding the poll program.

Relatives of Gandhi Assassin in Punjab Election
HK031528 Hong Kong AFP in English 1525 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Excerpt] New Delhi, Sept 3 (AFP) — The widow and brother of one of the alleged assassins of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi are standing for election in the September 25 polls in Punjab, press reports said today.

The Punjab newspaper *TRIBUNE* reported that Bimal Khalsa, widow of Sikh guard Beant Singh who was killed by security forces soon after Mrs Gandhi's murder last October 31, has filed her papers for Pakka Kalan seat in the state legislature for Bhatinda District.

Beant Singh's older brother, Shamsher Singh, meanwhile, is running for Bhatinda parliamentary seat, local newspapers and news agencies reported.

Delhi on Upcoming Luanda Nonaligned Conference
BK021405 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1340 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Commentary by A. Balu, All India Radio correspondent at the United Nations]

[Text] Foreign ministers of the 101-member Nonaligned Movement are meeting next week in the Angolan capital, Luanda, to review the whole gamut of political and economic developments in the world scene since the seventh nonaligned summit held in New Delhi more than 2 years ago. It will also be an occasion to examine how far the decisions of that summit have been implemented. The conference will consider the venue and date of the eighth nonaligned summit due in the fall of next year. Although it is unlikely that there will be any decision on the venue, Yugoslavia, Algeria, Indonesia, Libya, Syria, and North Korea are among the probable candidates for hosting the summit. But there are no indications that any of these countries has emerged as a favorite. Pending a consensus, the possibility of India being asked to continue as chairman beyond her tenure next year is not ruled out by many nonaligned diplomats at the United Nations.

The agenda for the foreign ministers, which was finalized recently by the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau in New York, is drawn in general terms laying emphasis on the role of the Nonaligned Movement in the consolidation of international peace and security. The economic part of the agenda will mainly relate to the effort of the nonaligned countries toward the establishment of a new international economic order with special reference to the program of mutual assistance and collective self-reliance among nonaligned and other developing countries.

The Luanda conference assumes special significance since it is meeting on the eve of the commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations by the General Assembly which is expected to be attended by more than 80 world leaders, including our prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi.

There is increasing concern among nonaligned countries over the decline in multilateralism and a tendency on the part of certain member states of the United Nations to denegrade the role and contribution of the world organization as a forum for finding solutions to major world issues. With their commitment to the United Nations, nonaligned countries are determined to take advantage of the forthcoming General Assembly session to promote activities to galvanize the world body and make it more responsive to the ideals of the world community.

One of the major concerns at the Angola conference will be the escalating arms race between the two superpowers. Nonaligned countries are keen to build up on the gains their movement has already made around the world in mobilizing public opinion in favor of nuclear disarmament. With Southern Africa in turmoil, the foreign ministers will be addressing themselves seriously also to the actions of President Botha's racist regime in Pretoria. Nonaligned countries have for a long time been urging imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa. But their moves in the Security Council in this regard have time and again been foiled by the threat of veto by the Western permanent members in the council. It is possible that in the context of the current developments in South Africa this situation will come up for a comprehensive review in Luanda.

The foreign ministers will have before them two draft declarations prepared by Angola in its capacity as the host country. Judging by the content and language of the draft, the conference has enough material to cause a few sparks to fly. But that should not cause much concern. For all its unity of purpose, the Nonaligned Movement has had its share of internal squabbles. But it has always managed to come out unscathed to the chagrin of those who would like the movement weakened. The nonaligned meet in Angola should prove no exception. Questions like Western Sahara, East Timor, and Iran-Iraq conflict are certain to lead to fret temper, but controversy will eventually give way to consensus.

As a current chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, India may have to muster all its diplomatic and moderating influence and skill to ensure that the conference does not get derailed by the divisive issues but contributes to the further strengthening of the Nonaligned Movement. The Indian delegation headed by the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Khurshid Alam Khan, will have a key role in helping the conference to take decisions within the framework of the guidelines set by the New Delhi summit.

Parliamentarians Call for End to 'Star Wars'
BK030949 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Over 250 members of parliament have called for an immediate moratorium on nuclear weapon tests. In an appeal released to the press today, they have said that the arms race must stop and fruitful negotiations should begin for disarmament. While welcoming the unilateral decision of the Soviet Union to stop nuclear tests, they have called upon the United States and other nuclear power states to follow this path as a first step toward nuclear disarmament.

In another appeal, they have urged the United States to stop preparations for Star Wars as this would further intensify the arms race. The appeal says that instead of using the limited resources of the world for development, the Star Wars will only accelerate the process of destruction.

The signatories to the appeal belong to 13 parties including Congress-I, CPI-M, CPI, Janata, Lok Dal, Telugu Desam, and Congress-S.

Daily Urges Changes in Trade With USSR
BK030621 Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 25 Aug 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Indo-Soviet Trade"]

[Text]Some change is desirable in the composition of Indo-Soviet trade which still reflects India's need to import heavy engineering items and petroleum products while exporting tea, coffee, spices, food products, garments and woollen knitware. The Indian econ-

omy has undergone more fundamental change than the Soviet Union's during the past couple of decades; India is today a "newly industrialized country" rather than an underdeveloped one in the classical mould. The development of a strong industrial and engineering potential means that India's requirements have shifted from relatively simple industrial to sophisticated technology and expertise. This change explains recent problems over the Soviet Union's unfavourable trading balance. While Moscow continues to offer engineering and heavy industrial items according to its own production pattern, the Indian demand for high technology and more efficient levels of skill can be met more easily by the West and Japan. In fact, tables appear to have been turned with increasing Soviet interest in engineering items manufactured in India with Western or Japanese technical collaboration. Though the Indian private sector has been urged to buy more from the Soviet Union, it is not certain that such imports will best suit Indian industry's evolving requirements, which may explain why a large part of Soviet credit remains unutilized.

The reported move to impart a new direction to Indo-Soviet trade in the five-year period beginning next year gains interest and importance from this shift in emphasis; the protocol that is scheduled to be signed later this year is expected to include the export of Indian services and consultancy, as also third country turn-key projects. Collaboration in spheres such as aircraft and ship repair and computer software may be highlighted; reportedly, there is also a proposal for Indian hotels to be set up in places like Tashkent and Samarkand. Such growth and diversification is certainly to be welcomed, but it also needs to be emphasized that the rupee payment arrangement will have to be modified if India is to derive the maximum benefit from trading with the Soviet Union. As yet there are no indications of any such review, which is unfortunate because the planned restructuring of Indo-Soviet trade may not yield optimum results without another look at the system of payments.

Yaqub Khan Returns, Talks to Newsmen

BK041031 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] The foreign minister, Sahabazada Yaqub Khan, has said during the fifth round of the indirect geneva talks on Afghanistan problem, both the United States and the Soviet Union were supportive in their response to the question of international guarantees. He was talking to newsmen at the Islamabad airport on his return home today after leading the Pakistan delegation at the indirect talks in Geneva. He said the responses from the two superpowers were under study. He noted that both of them had favored in unambiguous terms the continuatoin of the Geneva process.

The foreign minister said the formal sessions of the latest round of talks were delayed because of the insistence by the Kabul delegation on direct talks which Pakistan rejected. It was pointed out that if the proximity talks format could be utilized for finalizing three instruments, there was no reason why the remaining instruments could not be similarly finalized. Pakistan's stand was vindicated.

He said the next round of indirect talks on Afghanistan to be held in Geneva in December next is expected to focus on the finalization of Instrument-IV of the comprehensive settlement. It is to deal with the core issue of timetable for troops withdrawal.

Referring to a stopover in Moscow, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said his discussions with the Soviet first deputy foreign minster, Mr Korniyenko, were useful and constructive.

He said on his way back he stopped over in London at the invitation of the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, and discussed with him the whole range of bilateral, regional, and international issues of mutual interest.

Army Official Comments on Role of Military

BK040304 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Vice Chief of Army Staff Khalid Mohammad Arif visited the Parachinar and Landi Kotal garrison yesterday. Addressing the soldiers, he said that the basic objective of the Pakistani Armed Forces is to protect the country's frontiers, and they have no designs against anyone. He stressed the importance of highly trained, sincere, spirited, and disciplined soldiers who are competent to protect the country against any aggressor.

Paper Reports Discovery of Uranium Deposit

GF020901 Lahore NAWA-E WAQT in Urdu 25 Aug 85 page 8

[Text] Karachi (APP)— According to the Journal of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, digging in Mianwali District has revealed Uranium deposits under the water table, but at a considerable depth. There is enough Uranium [to mine] here, the journal said. Moreover several other Uranium deposits have already been discovered in the country. The Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission has drawn up a comprehensive plan to exploit these deposits, including using Uranium to produce electric energy in Pakistan.

NEPAL

Katmandu on Result of Trade Talks With India

BK011603 Katmandu External Service in English 1445 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Excerpt] The eighth meeting of Nepal-India Intergovernmental Committee concluded in a cordial atmosphere in New Delhi. According to his majesty's government Department of Commerce, the meeting decided on continuation of the current transit facilities as usual and freedom of [words indistinct].

The Nepali side at the meeting was led by Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce Damodar Prasad Gautam and the Indian side by Indian Commerce Secretary Prem Kumar. The meeting expressed satisfaction over the efforts being made by both Nepal and India to control unauthorized trade on the Nepal-India border. In this connection, both sides agreed to take more stringent steps [words indistinct] in the future.

At the meeting, the Indian side agreed that for her market [words indistinct]. At the meeting, Nepal proposed that the existing provisions under which Nepal can get customs facilities from India on her exportable industrial products only, except products composed of 80 percent raw materials of Nepal and India, be amended and replaced by provisions under which Nepali products having 50 percent of Nepali and Indian raw materials be given the same facility. In this connection, the Indian side agreed that the proposal would be presented before an authority concerned after making special examination of the matters relating to it.

SRI LANKA

Body of Tamil Moderate Found; Death Toll at 3

HK040530 Hong Kong AFP in English 0513 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Excerpts] New Delhi, Sept 4 (Afp) — The body of another former Tamil member of parliament has been found in Sri Lanka, taking the death toll in a wave of attacks on moderate Tamils to three, the PRESS TRUST Of INDIA (PTI) said today.

The PTI report came as a Tamil militant group accused members of the Eelam National Liberation Front (ENLF) of carrying out the killings.

The People's Organization of Tamil Eelam (PLOT) said that the "disgusting crime" was committeed by a "renegade gang" within the ENFL, which groups four Tamil separatist groups. The ENFL denied the allegation.

PTI said the body of T. Rasalingam, a member of the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF), the main Tamil party, was found yesterday. The bodies of two other TULF leaders who had been kidnapped and shot were found earlier.

Previous reports had listed Mr Rasalingam as one of several Tamil ex-members of parliament missing in Sri Lanka.

The attacks came amid efforts to restart discussions between the Sri Lankan Government and Tamil representatives in an effort to end the country's ethnic strife. The first two rounds of talks in Bhutan made no progress.

(Sri Lankan state radio said yesterday that all former TULF MP's living in the north and east had been kidnapped. It quoted reliable sources as saying that it was the work of the Liberation Tiger of Tamil Eelam, the main militant group.

(The group has denied involvement in the killings.)

Delhi Reports Strike, Talks

BK040323 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Excerpts] India has expressed its shock and distress at the senseless killing of two former members of parliament of Sri Lanka belonging to the Tamil United Liberation Front. People in Jaffna have also expressed their dismay. A student organization and different Tamil militant groups have meanwhile called for hartal [strike] in Jaffna for today in support for their demand for an early trial of the Tamil detenues

Meanwhile in Madras, the Tamil Nadu electricity minister, Mr S. Ramachandran, held discussions with representatives of Eelam National Liberation Front and the People's Liberation Organization of Tamil Eelam on the working paper prepared in New Delhi recently. Mr Ramachandran later told newsmen that the Eelam leaders will discuss the proposals among themselves and come out with their suggestions.

Troops Sent to Trincomalee to Restore Order

HK040845 Hong Kong AFP in English 0840 GMT 4 Sep 85

[By Neville Da Silva]

[Excerpts] Colombo, Sept 4 (AFP) — The Sri Lankan Government ordered a curfew in Trincomalee today following clashes between Tamils and Sinhalas in which at least 18 people died, according to informed sources.

Cabinet spokesman Anandatiss de Alwis said that a 16-hour curfew had been ordered in Trincomalee and troops had been called in to restore order.

Unidentified armed gangs are reported to have attacked Tamil houses in the northeastern port city of Trincomalee just after dawn today, killing about 15 people according to first reports, diplomatic sources said.

Defence sources confirmed that violence had erupted in Trincomalee, and said that about six people had died in clashes in the northeast.

West of Trincomalee, Tamil militants had set fire to more than 120 Sinhala homes after driving away the Sinhala settlers in

Thammenakulama on the border of the Medawachchiya constituency, political sources said.

Elsewhere, fighting broke out when Tamils attacked Sinhapura, a Sinhala village in the northeast, for the fifth time in about two weeks, informed sources said.

In another incident, three soldiers were killed and four wounded when their vehicle was blasted by a Tamil separatist landmine in the north central Polonnaruwa district early today, security sources said.

Mr De Alwis said the curfew in Trincomalee would be reviewed as the situation developed.

National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE today that there was no doubt that the militant Tamil group the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) was responsible for the murder of at least two moderate Tamil politicians in Sri Lanka yesterday.

He said that the LTTE had carried out the murders, and the attack on the Eravur police station, in a bid to wreck peace talks between the government and Tamil separatists campaigning for a separate state in the north and east. The LTTE has denied responsibility for the killings.

Mr De Alwis said the cabinet today took note of the "tragic events" involving former TULF MP'S. He said the murdered TULF politicians "perhaps paid the price for wanting peace by negotiations."

Earlier, in the first official comment on the TULF killings, Mr Athulathmudali today blamed the LTTE, and said the attacks were the work of "those opposed to any kind of settlement" of the conflict between the Sinhala majority and the Tamils in Sri Lanka.

"This shows that the terrorists want a military solution and not a political settlement" Mr Athulathmudali told AFP.

He said the government had information that the LTTE in Madras, southern India, had ordered an attack on an east coast target six days earlier.

The cabinet was expected today to discuss the new turn of events since Sri Lanka and India had last week worked out a position paper which was to be the basis for a resumption of talks between the government and Tamil groups, informed sources said.

Following the attacks on TULF leaders, the cabinet was expected to discuss whether an effort should be made to hasten the resumption of the talks, now likely to be held in New Delhi, the sources said.

Curfew Imposed

BK041059 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] A curfew has been declared in the administrative district of Tricomalee from 1400 [0830 GMT] today until 0600 [0030] tomorrow. The minister of state, Dr Anandatissa de Alwis, told LANKAPUWATH that the cabinet took this decision to impose the curfew in Tricomalee because there had been clashes between the Tamil terrorists and the Sinhalese villagers. The army has been compelled to maintain law and order as there has been many casualties. The curfew hours will remain unchanged until further notice.

Five Soldiers Killed in Landmine Explosion

BK041103 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Five army personnel were killed and four injured when a landmine exploded at Punanai near Batticaloa today, according to security sources. The vehicle in which they were travelling was seriously damaged.

Khomeyni Addresses Cabinet Officials 3 Sep
LD031425 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Speech by Imam Khomeyni at a meeting with President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi, and with members of the cabinet on 3 September; place not given — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Generally speaking, all those who have worked for the Islamic Republic and are still working, beginning with the president and the executive branch to the judicial, the Majlis, and other institutions which have served this revolution, and have all been successful. People make many claims. Some claim that if they were president they would do such and such a thing or if they were prime minister they would do better, or if they were the speaker of the Majlis or a minister or a deputy they would have done better. But when it comes to action only a few can perform. Most of these claims are just talk and no action. These people are either misguided or they are using these claims to sabotage the work. Many complete the hajj rituals but few are true hajjis.

Therefore, I deem it necessary to thank all these organizations and institutions. If I do not thank them it would be an injustice. I should express my gratitude for their services which have been based on truth and facts. Of course, I do not know individuals and cannot judge them, but I know some of them. Altogether, these organizations have been successful and have done a great service for the country. I hope that God Almighty will reward them and grant them success to that they continue to serve this republic.

Those whose hearts beat for Islam and for their country should realize that the position one holds is not important; status is not everything. The posts of presidency, premiership, speaker of the Majlis are not important, they come to an end. What is important is to serve. A committed person, regardless of position, will perform better if he feels that he is doing good.

One might be the prime minister but feel that he could work better in another capacity; if he is committed he should change his job and take the one he is equipped to do. If someone holds a position at the office of the prosecutor and sees that another person can do the same job better than him then he should act accordingly. The aim should be to serve and not to hold a certain post. One can get to know himself. There are many times when one neglects oneself, but there are times when one realizes in one's heart that one is doing badly. Even if others do not know what is going on, God will know. We should be able to differentiate between constructive criticism and spite. Normally, one can differentiate between the two. One can usually tell whether one is in love with a position or with the nature of the work, whether one likes a position because one likes the work or whether one just likes the post and does not attach much importance to the work. Well, some people just make claims.

The main thing is that man should know that one day he will be answerable to God for his deeds. There is no doubt that one day we will have to be answerable. Everyone of us will have to answer for our deeds. If we criticize we will have to answer for it one day. If we take revenge, we will have to answer for it. If we engage in misdeeds, we will have to answer for it. You must pay special attention to these matters, you are aware of it. Namely, every Muslim holds it as a part of his Islamic beliefs that there is a day of judgment, that everything will be judged there. Therefore, it should not be the case that if the president leaves his post and another one takes his place, the president will despair. No, he should go and do what he is able to do, and should only be interested in the fact that he is only performing a duty, not in the fact that he holds a special position.

If a man ever feels he should aspire to a high position, he should know that it is a satanic pursuit, that he is not fit for that job. If his ambition is to go and be of some service to the Islamic Republic, this is divine work and he will be fit for that post. This is something which man can judge for himself. Of course, at times we do make mistakes, at times certain issues are even hidden from oneself.

Therefore, if the same government is confirmed and the same people are confirmed, they will continue their work. If this is not the case, and if other individuals are chosen, if another group is chosen, you should not be concerned that you were dismissed and replaced. You should see whether you can work. If individuals wish to serve Islam they will be rewarded for their actions. However, those who wish to achieve certain positions, those who wish to perform some work in order to achieve a position, this will be known if the sight of God and they will be reprimanded for it.

The main consideration of those who wish to engage in an action should be whether they are suitable for that job or not. The issues are important. The issue of the government, the issue of the presidency, the issue of post of the speaker of the Majlis, the issue of the judiciary, of the head of the government, all these are important. If a man thinks that because he is the head of a government he should bring to power his friends who support him, regardless of whether they are capable or not, you should know that this is the work of satan. If the prime minister follows the line of choosing ministers who obey him, rather than Islam, he should know that this is the work of satan. This is not the work of a committed individual.

This applies to all. To a person who is really committed it makes no difference whether he is a minister, or a Majlis deputy, or whether he is performing another duty. His intention is to serve. At the moment, you know that our country is in need of those who serve, it is in need of wise and active individuals to serve in this country. Today, we are attacked by all, attacked by all those who are hostile to Islam. Therefore, our intention should be to choose those who will serve Islam, not those who will serve another individual. This applies to the cabinet, to the presidency, to the judiciary, to every institution which has to choose individuals. This is something which should always be kept before our eyes. Otherwise, we may go astray.

Even if this is not clear today, it will be made clear one day in this world, and even if it is not made clear here, it will undoubtedly be made clear in the hereafter. It is not the case that they will remain hidden. However, man will be held answerable at a time when he is no longer capable of making amends. If this is made clear in this world, he is still capable and will be able to

do something about it, and he can make amends for it. However, if he goes beyond this life, then his hands are tied and he will not be able to do anything about it. When pharaoh was about to be drowned he said: I will give the same answer that they will give [as heard], but this was not accepted from him.

The main aim is to serve a country which has been oppressed, throughout history, especially in the last few years when it has been really wronged. Even now it is greatly oppressed. Serving this country is very valuable and those who serve are very valuable. All of you should try to find those who wish to serve, those who wish to serve this Islamic country; not those who will serve you. No doubt, you also agree that this is so. At times, one becomes neglectful, and one neglects one's duties. Even if some people are not suitable in their jobs he will say to himself, let us continue as things are and see what happens.

I pray for all of you. I hope that you will be successful wherever you are. I hope you will be successful in serving God and in serving Islam for the advancement of Islamic goals and of your own country, which is also part of Islam. I hope you will succeed in serving, and that all of you will be healthy and successful, whether you will be in another cabinet or not. That is not very important. The main thing is to serve. I hope that all of you will be healthy, committed and engaged in service. God's blessings be upon you.

Khomeyni Authorizes Appointment of Khamene'i

LD041110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] On the auspicious anniversary of the happy festival of Ghadir-e Khom, in special ceremonies today Imam Khomeyni graciously authorized a decree appointing Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i as president of the Republic.

Khamene'i Continues Khorasan Visit, Speaks on War

LD301338 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, continuing his visit to Khorasan Province, arrived in the town of Gonabad, where he was already welcomed by Friday Imams and Shi'ite and Sunnite groups of that province, a number of provincial officials, military and security chiefs, and a large number of Gonabad's martyr-nurturing people.

Addressing the Gonabad people's Friday prayers congregation today, Khamene'i, the president of the Republic, referring to the plots hatched by world arrogance and the iniquities and oppression it imposes upon the world's deprived nations, and stressing the Iranian people's resistance vis-a-vis these plots, said: Our nation constitutes a model today for all struggling nations and is standing up to all the arrogant powers.

Continuing his speech, the Supreme Defense Council chairman emphasized: The Iranian nation is not tiring from the war imposed by the Iraqi regime and will continue this undesirable and imposed war until the realization of its rights and total victory. Today, the world, even the Arab world, has lost hope in Saddam. These people did not know that embarking upon this dangerous task would bring them regrets.

With regard to the superpowers' plot aimed at dragging the Iranian nation into compromise, Khamene'i said: When we are victoriousin this war, we will not be alone in achieving victory but, rather, those nations who could be subjected to aggression will be safe.

The president of the Republic, referring to the responsibilities shouldered by officials, then said: We should strive with all our might towards the progress of the realm. The system of the Islamic Republic of Iran has the duty to uproot the poor — I beg your pardon — poverty in this country, and the day when relative welfare is brought about in this country, the nations will move towards Islam and the Islamic revolution, and for this reason agricultural problems, industrial production, and the development of the countryside are among our important plans.

Stresses Anti-U.S. Stance

LD301905 Tehran IRNA in English 1750 GMT 30 Aug 85

["President: Iran in Forefront of Oppressed Nations Fight Against U.S. Imperialism" — IRNA headline]

[Text] Mashhad, Khorasan Prov. Aug. 30, IRNA — President Khamene'i said in Gonabad of Khorasan Province Friday that the Iraqi troops behind the Iran-Iraq borders await fresh attacks by Iran's Muslim combatants but that they do not know where and when such attacks will be made. He said despite conspiracies of the superpowers against the Islamic Republic and their plots for enervating the Islamic Revolution, the Iranian people hold out to their revolution and insist on a determined confrontation with the superpowers.

The Iranian president who is on a tour of Khorasan Province said to the people at the city park here Friday that the Islamic Republic of Iran is the only country throughout the world openly challenging the United States and the other big powers and encouraging other Third World nations to do the same.

He said already the U.S. Government has tried all sorts of conspiracies for undermining the Islamic Government, including economic sanctions and an unwanted war with the Iraqi Government and other conspiracies all of which have failed.

Khamene'i said Iran is firm on its declared outlooks in relation with the situation in the region and the world affairs among them the issue of Palestine. He said while the "heads of reactionary governments" in Morocco recently signed "an afflicting agreement touching on the Palestinian nation" a group of progressive leaders of the Palestinian people arrived in Iran to convey the good wishes of the Palestinian people to Imam Khomeyni.

The president was referring to a recent visit to the Islamic Republic of a Hizballah delegation from Lebanon headed by Subhi al-Tufayli and Abu Musav.

Meanwhile, in Gonabad the president was presented a check in the amount of one million rials (about $100,000) in contribution to the battlefronts by the people along with a considerable collection of jewels.

Earlier in Jame' Mosque of Gonabad and addressing a group of relatives of the martyrs of the Iraq-Iran war and also relatives of missing Iranian soldiers and Iranian POW's the president lauded the group and referred to them as a people who had heard and responded to the call of the Islamic Revolution earlier than many other people and demonstrated their support for the Islamic Government. He also paid tribute to the martyrs of the Islamic revolution of the Iraq-Iran war for having "hoisted the long-fallen banner of Islam" and said their families shared a common pride and dignity with their martyrs.

Inspects Guards Corps in Mashhad

LD011048 Tehran IRNA in English 1017 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Mashhad, Sept. 1, IRNA — President 'Ali Khamene'i who is currently here, inspected the joint morning military parade of the Armed Forces and the IRGC (Islamic Revolution's Guard Corps) Sunday.

Delivering a speech, the president stressed the importance of air defence and urged officials to take necessary steps in this respect. He also issued guidelines to the Islamic combatants on various issues. Present at the ceremony was commander of the Air Force, Colonel Sediq.

Meanwhile, President Khamene'i described the role of the Islamic combatants of Iran and the blows they dealt upon the aggressor enemy, as being very important in strengthening international policies of Iran.

Speaking to a group of IRGC members here Saturday, he stressed that due to the victories achieved by Iranian forces, Arab countries of the region have realised that no matter how extensive their financial support for the Iraqi regime is, they are wasting their wealth.

Further Details

GF311757 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Republic, said: One of our priorities is to establish a sound Islamic society, in addition to comfort and justice in Iran, and thus establish social justice in all parts of the country.

Mr Khamene'i, who was talking to a group of Islamic revolution guards of the northeastern part of the country in the city of Mashhad, explained the achievements of the Islamic revolution in the field of supporting the oppressed ones in the world, particularly Iran's revolutionary stance toward issues in Africa and Latin America.

About war, the president said that many attempts were made by the world to impose pressure on the Islamic Republic to isolate it, in addition to scoring Saddam's peace calls, but we can currently see our victories on the military and political arenas.

The Supreme Defense Council chairman said that those regimes supporting Saddam, even the conservative Arab countries, are currently divided into two groups. The first group will not and cannot provide anything to Saddam, while the second group has realized that the money it spends for Saddam is achieves nothing. The Arab reactionaries have realized that they cannot protect Saddam even with their joint military forces.

The president affirmed that the Islamic revolution will maintain its vitality and greatness even after 50 years. He said that the struggle of the Iranian people has not finished yet and that we should continue this path with more enthusiasm than ever before.

Speaks of 'Political Clout'

LD312107 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Our correspondent reports on the meeting between President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i and the Revolution Guards personnel from the northeastern headquarters, Samen al-A'emah, in Mashhad:

[Unidentified correspondent telephone dispatch] Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president and head of the Supreme Defense Council, who is visiting Khorasan Province, this morning went to the headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of the fifth region of the country, Samen al-A'emah, and delivered a speech about the characteristics of the Islamic Revolution, its vast dimensions, and the heavy responsibilities of the Islamic Revolution Guards in protecting and maintaining the revolution.

Khamene'i, pointing to the need to strengthen the organization of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, said: In order to protect the fruits of the revolution, the Corps needs to pay attention to three main factors: military training, organization, and moral and ideological education. Khamene'i, stressing the need to adhere to the chain of command in the Armed Forces and especially in the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in view of the new moves by world arrogance to weaken the foundations of the Islamic Revolution, said: The enemy today intends to corrupt all the brave youths who have the courage to act and the ability to learn good virtues and to destroy our regime from inside. In order to foil this conspiracy of the enemy, you should try to entertain more profound thoughts and prevent corrupt thoughts from entering your lives and places of work.

In conclusion, Khamene'i commented on the victorious operations of the combatants of Islam in the southwest, saying: With each operation carried out by our combatants on the fronts, our officials' power to negotiate political issues increases; and the greater the victories gained on the fronts, the larger our political clout gets. Today we are in a situation where even the supporters of Iraq have realized that no matter how much money and how many weapons they put at Saddam's disposal, they would not be able to defend him from our courageous forces. God willing, we shall soon witness the victory of our dear soldiers.

Discusses New Government, Departs

LD031238 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Excerpts] President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, at the end of his week-long visit to Khorasan Province, this morning in an interview at Mashhad Airport discussed the selection of members of the ned government, saying: This is one of the very important and sensitive issues which is facing our nation at present. The duty to choose a government, to present a prime minister, and, with the assistance of the prime minister, to present the rest of the ministers to the Majlis is, in fact, the most important task of the president.

He added: Relying upon God, and with God's guidance, I will also make use of all my experience in this field; and, of course, I have achieved good results which, God willing, will be announced at the appropriate time. I hope to present to the Majlis a government which is completely in keeping with the current needs of the country. I have asked for God's assistance so that I can carry out this very great task in a proper manner, one which meets with His approval and is in agreement with the interests of the people. The report adds that the president was seen off from Mashhad by local officials and that he returned to Tehran this morning.

Continuing Reportage on Hajj Ceremonies

Karrubi Meets Pakistani Journalists

GF301916 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] During a meeting with a Pakistani journalist at the headquarters of Imam Khomeyni's mission in Mecca, Mehdi Karrubi, imam's representative and supervisor of hajj affairs, said that the activities during the hajj season and the slogans shouted in opposition to international arrogance are showing results.

The following is our correspondent's dispatch on this subject from Mecca. [Begin recording] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Sheykh Mehdi Karrubi, the imam's representative and the supervisor of hajj affairs, met yesterday with a Pakistani delegation comprised of a number of ulemas, religious figures, and correspondents. During this meeting, he answered various questions asked by two correspondents and an ulema.

The editor in chief of the Pakistani English-language paper *MUSLIM* published in Islamabad inquired about the results of the demonstrations and marches held in Mecca and Medina during past years. His eminence said: It is natural that any novel move will require some time to achieve the desired results. One of the most important results of this move and the positions of his eminence the imam in this regard is dedicating the idea of investing this pilgrimage — this divine opportunity — with the opportunity to discuss the political issues of Muslims and of the world, after this rite was misinterpreted as only religious in meaning. Once this idea has taken root and grown, its results will be tangible and its fruits will be picked. The results will be summarized in the unity of the Muslims and in the disavowal of unbelievers and polytheists.

Answering a question by the editor in chief of the paper *NAWA-E WAQT*, published in Lahore, on the causes that triggered the withdrawal of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the heads of the Islamic countries from the Islamic summit conference, and on what Iran expects from the Islamic countries, Sheykh Karrubi referred to the victory of the Islamic revolution and to the heroic struggle demonstrated by the heroic Iranian people against the Eastern and Western powers of arrogance. He asserted that the victory and the success of the Islamic revolution of Iran can be attributed to its adherence to Islam.

He said that what the Islamic Republic of Iran aspires to is the return of Muslims to Islam. If the nation returns to Islam and adheres to its teachings then it will not be subjected to the tragedies and catastrophes that have so far befallen it. Come, he said, let us unite our ranks around Islam and the Koran in order to respond to the hostile acts of the unjust and the plunderers. He said: Be sure that the aggressors will not be able to do anything against you if all Islamic forces unite, as they have failed to do anything against the Iranian people who with strong hands have toppled the regime of royal inequity and confronted the forces of international apostasy and arrogance and their agents inside and outside Iran and achieved victory over them. He said that the unity and solidarity of Islamic forces can only be achieved by returning to authentic Islam and renouncing Western culture.

In reply to a question by the chairman of the department of the Union of the Pakistani Nation on the issue of Shi'ites and Sunnis within the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Sheykh Mehdi Karrubi said: Our revolution is an Islamic revolution. Our people move under the guidance of Islam's teachings which prevail in our society. Hence, there is nothing to separate us from other Muslims. We stand by each other in all affairs in order to carry out our Islamic duties. Within the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran, everybody — Sunnis and Shi'ites — participates in the war effort, in the Majlis, the judiciary, the universities, in education, and in government. All cooperate like brothers to interpret issues in accordance with Islamic law. Likewise, Friday imams in Kordestan, Sistan, and Baluchestan and other areas are appointed from among the Sunnis. In general, the basic issue is Islam and implementing its sublime rulings. Every Muslim is free to adopt the denomination he desires. There is no difference at all among them. [End recording]

Karrubi Praises Afghan Muslims

LD031941 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Our correspondent, dispatched to Holy Mecca, sends this report: On the eve of the auspicious feast of Ghadir-e Khom [anniversary of the day Prophet Mohammad appointed the first Shi'a imam] some clergy and members of the imam's mission and responsible officials of our country's various organizations who are in Holy Mecca now, met this morning with Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Karrubi, the imam's representative and the supervisor of the Iranian pilgrims, at the premises of the imam's

mission and offered congratulations to him on the occasion of this auspicious feast.

Yesterday evening, at a large gathering of Afghan Muslims, who are present for hajj rituals, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Karrubi participated in their ceremonies. At these ceremonies, first two Shi'a and Sunni mujahids from Afghanistan made a speech expressing support and solidarity for the Islamic Republic of Iran. They thanked the Iranian officials for efforts to send the Afghan Muslims to the House of God.

Afterward, the imam's representative and the supervisor of the Iranian pilgrims paid tribute in a speech to the Afghan Muslim nation for their steadfastness, self-sacrifices and resistance against the occupying forces. They stressed that a nation which is prepared for self-sacrifices, shows extraordinary resistance. and stands against the Red Army -- which commits all types of crimes and atrocities -- will be victorious. The question is whether such a nation is carrying out its duties or is waiting for God to rectify various matters? Well, God has promised that success will come to those people who perform their duties properly, observe divine instructions and demonstrate devotion and self-sacrifice.

Referring to the plight of the deprived and oppressed nation of Afghanistan, the suffering of Afghan refugees, and the plots which are hatched against this people to terminate the problem of Afghanistan with so-called shuttle diplomacy and political aids, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Karrubi emphasized that such efforts will not produce results. A nation which has lived in fire and blood and has offered so many sacrifices, has become vigilant and has its own opinion. These people can speak for themselves and do not want anyone else to be their guardian or supervisor.

The imam's representative and the supervisor of the Iranian pilgrims added that the only worthy negotiation and peace is the one reached by the Afghan people themselves. Therefore, any other country or any person, who decides to negotiate on behalf of the Afghan nation is neither Islamic, legal, international, religious, nor acceptable to the Afghan nation. It is up to the people of Afghanistan themselves to continue fighting until the enemy surrenders. This stance of the Islamic Republic has been stated many times before.

In another part of his remarks, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Karrubi expressed his hopes that the Muslim Afghan mujahidins would gain victory against the enemy through the unity of Shi'ites and Sunnis and with greater solidarity.

He noted that what gives rise to anxiety, fear and terror, is the possibility of any discord among Muslims, God forbid. Any division or discord among the forces will serve the enemy's interests. You witnessed an example of this in Lebanon, where the enemy tried to separate Muslims. But thanks to the vigilance of the Muslim Lebanese combatants and the responsibility and mission felt by the Islamic Republic of Iran regarding this problem, the prompt reaction of the Islamic Republic silenced the fire of sedition and conspiracy of global blasphemy.

In conclusion, the Imam's representative and the supervisor of the Iranian pilgrims expressed gratitude for the efforts of all those officials who helped the Afghan Muslim mujahidins to travel to Saudi Arabia to visit the House of God. He particularly thanked the responsible officials of the Foreign Affairs, Interior and Islamic Guidance Ministries of our country and expressed hope that the Afghan refugees would be able to return to their Islamic homeland after the collapse of the government imposed on Afghanistan and expulsion of the Soviet forces.

Meets Iraqi Pilgrims

GF040604 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Excerpt] During his meeting yesterday with a large group of Afghan Muslims in Mecca, Hojjat ol-Eslam Karrubi, the imam's representative and supervisor of Iranian pilgrims, praised the resistance and steadfastness of the Afghan Muslim people vis-a-vis the occupation forces.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Karrubi received at the imam's mission in Mecca last night a group of Iraqi brothers who are visiting God's inviolable house, who told his eminence that any blow by the Islamic forces on the collapsing Saddamist regime will inspire hope in the hearts of the Iraqi Muslim and persecuted people.

In reply, the Imam's representative and supervisor of Iranian pilgrims said that the crimes and injustice of the Iraqi regime against the Iraqi Muslim people indicate that the continued existence of this regime depends on these acts. He said: Be confident that the Saddamist regime is approaching its end.

Foreign Minister Cables Vietnamese Counterpart

LD021411 Tehran IRNA in English 1117 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 2, IRNA — Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati sent a message of congratulations to his Vietnamese counterpart, Nguyen Co Thach on the occasion of Vietnam's national day. In his message, the foreign minister hoped for the expansion of mutual relations between the two countries and further success for progressive and combatant countries in their struggles against world imperialism.

Velayati Departs for Nonaligned Meeting in Angola

GF030552 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] On the eve of the nonaligned foreign ministerial conference in Angola, the foreign minister of our country, Mr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, left Tehran this morning for Luanda at the head of a delegation comprised of Foreign Ministry officials and Majlis representatives. Mr Velayati granted the following interview to our correspondent before his departure for Luanda:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Dr Velayati, the foreign minister of our country, is leaving for Luanda leading a delegation of Foreign Ministry officials and Majlis representatives to attend the nonaligned foreign ministerial conference. We ask him to tell us about the issues to be discussed at the con-

ference and the position of the Islamic Republic of Iran regarding these issues.

[Velayati] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The Luanda conference is at the foreign ministers' level. According to our latest information, some 80 foreign ministers will participate. There will probably be a total of some 100 delegations attending the conference. The most important point requiring a decision is the issue of the location and date for the meeting of heads of state of nonaligned countries. Other Third World issues are Namibia; Palestine; problems of Latin American revolutionaries; famine and hunger, especially in Africa; Third World economy and the debt of the poor nations to rich nations and international banks; the arms race and current world crisis — there are among the topics to be discussed.

Considering that we are on the eve of the 25th anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement and that no matter where the meeting is held, it will almost certainly be the venue for the 25th anniversary, this meeting is rather special.

Our position is clear on the issues outlined, since due to various reasons and at opportune moments we have stated our views. The position in Luanda will not differ from that of the fundamental framework we have adhered to so far. [End recording]

Makes Brief Stop in PDRY

LD040925 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, foreign minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, and an accompanying delegation yesterday arrived in Aden en route to Angola and were welcomed by PDRY Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali.

During his short stay in Aden, Mr Velayati had talks with the PDRY foreign minister about bilateral relations and the issues which will be discussed at the conference of foreign ministers of nonaligned countries which will be held in Luanda, the capital of Angola.

Majlis Speaker Congratulates Libya's Jallud

LD031550 Tehran IRNA in English 1330 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 3, IRNA — Majlis speaker Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani sent a message to Libya's member of Revolutionary Council, 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, congratulating him on the anniversary of the Libyan revolution.

In the message Rafsanjani said that the revolution in Libya ended the rule of foreign imperialism in that country and opened a glorious chapter in the struggle of the Muslim nation.

He said Libya's constant struggle against the United States and its allies has been a source of inspiration for the Muslim masses and the oppressed people all over the globe. Rafsanjani said it was natural for the Islamic revolution of Iran to regard the Libyan revolution as a strategic ally in its war against oppression and Zionism.

Minister of Culture Departs for Pakistan 2 Sep

LD021048 Tehran IRNA in English 0700 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 2, IRNA — Minister of Culture and Higher Education Iraj Fazel left here for Islamabad Monday to take part in the second conference of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ISESCO). The culture and higher education minister is heading a high-ranking delegation.

During its stay in Pakistan, the Iranian delegation will visit scientific, cultural and educational institutions. It will also hold talks with Pakistani officials on scientific and cultural exchanges between the two countries.

Envoy Confers with DPRK Premier

LD301928 Tehran IRAN in English 1641 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Tehran, Aug 30 IRNA — Iran's ambassador to Pyongyang, Mr Nahavandian, met with Democratic People's Republic of Korea's premier, Kang Son-san Wednesday and handed him a message from Premier Hoseyn Musavi. At the meeting the Iranian ambassador invited the North Korean premier to pay a visit to Iran which was accepted by Kang Son-san. The two also discussed matters relevant to the two countries' cooperation in the fields of agricultural irrigation, oil, expansion of water networks and construction of power plants.

New Envoy Received by Turkish President

LD031606 Tehran IRNA in English 1332 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Tehran, Sept 3, IRNA — The Turkish President Kenan Evren said Tuesday that he hoped to visit the Islamic Republic of Iran soon but gave no date for the trip. Evren who was speaking to Iran's new ambassador to Ankara, Manuchehr Mottaki, said relations between the two countries were historical and cultural. Mottaki was presenting his credentials to the Turkish president. Evren also congratulated the ambassador on the reelection of 'Ali Khamene'i to the presidency.

Continuing Reportage of Visit of Turkish Minister

Meet With Energy Minister

LD031611 Tehran IRNA in English 1328 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Tehran, Sept, 3, IRNA — Turkey is prepared to cooperate in construction of power plants in Iran, said the visiting Turkish state minister for economic affairs, Mostafa Titiz Tuesday. The proposal was discussed in a meeting between Titiz and Iran's minister of energy, Hassan Ghafuri-Fard here, which cooperation between the two countries was discussed.

Meets With Commerce Minister

LD031722 Tehran IRNA in English 1642 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 3, IRNA — Iran-Turkey bilateral economic and trade relations were discussed in a meeting here Tuesday between the visiting Turkish minister of state for economic

affairs, Mostafa Tinaz Titiz and Iran's Minister of Commerce Hasan Abedi-Ja'fari. At the meeting the Turkish minister expressed satisfaction with the two countries' bilateral relations and hoped that mutual ties between Iran and Turkey would further expand.

In response, Abedi-Ja'fari said that Turkey has been Iran's chief trading partner for the first quarter of the current year. He added that Iran can purchase its other needed goods from Turkey and in return provide Turkey with some of its requirements.

Further Reportage on Visit of Pakistan Minister

Talks With Majlis Speaker

LD031759 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Salim Saifullah Khan, Pakistan's commerce minister, who is visiting Tehran, met and had talks today with Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly. During the meeting the Pakistani commerce minister began by speaking about the existing friendly relations between the two Muslim neighboring countries and, extolling the international trade fair in Tehran, said: I am greatly impressed by this fair and we feel that we should embark on greater efforts in our commercial relations and greatly expand it. We are confident that the Islamic Republic of Iran gives greater priority to its ties with Muslim and neighboring countries. Pakistan's commerce minister added: We hope to be able to adopt a joint policy vis-a-vis international problems in a manner ultimately serving the cause of the Islamic world's greatness.

During the meeting Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: With regard to commercial relations I think that there exists greater opportunities which have not yet been seriously exploited. In accordance with our Constitution we are dutybound to give priority to Islamic countries in our foreign relations. Were we not beset by the war and its concomitant problems we would certainly give greater assistance to your country. At any rate, we are prepared to expand our ties with you as far as the two countries' capabilities allow. We prefer to deal with our neighboring Muslim country, Pakistan, and I hope that your visit to the Islamic Republic will assist in expanding relations.

Departure Interview

GF040858 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] The Pakistani minister of commerce and the delegation accompanying him left Tehran this morning for Pakistan after a 3-day stay in Iran and the signing of a memorandum of understanding. At his departure from Tehran, in an interview with our correspondent, he said: The motive of my visit to Tehran was to renew the treaty on commercial exchanges and trade between Iran and Pakistan. He added: We held useful discussions with Iranian authorities, including Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Majlis; Mr Musavi, the prime minister; Mr Namazi, the minister of finance; and with my counterpart Mr Ja'fari. The basic task of the delegation accompanying me was to study the renewal of the agreements with the aim of raising the volume of exchanges between Iran and Pakistan.

The Pakistani minister of finance [as heard] added that the memorandom of understanding signed after talks with Iranian authorities and the Ministry of Commerce indicates the desire of the two countries for extending commercial relations. On the basis of these talks, the volume of exchange between the two countries will be raised to more than $400 million. He added that from 1 October, Pakistan's oil purchases from Iran will increase to 10,000 barrels daily.

GDR Commercial Attache Praises Trade Links at Fair

LD032231 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] On the third day of Tehran's 11th international trade fair, the commercial attache of the German Democratic Republic this afternoon arrived at this country's pavilion and, in an interview with our correspondent, explained his country's objectives at the fair. He said that the GDR, by exhibiting its manufactured goods, is interested in further cooperation in commercial relations.

Afterward, he praised the excellent trade links between the two countries since the victory of the Islamic Revolution.

In the current year, an agreement was signed with Iran for the purchase of 1 million tons of oil. He said that last year Iran exported $9 million of non-oil goods to the GDR.

Japan's National Day Marked at Tehran Fair

LD031712 Tehran IRNA in English 1545 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 3, IRNA — Japan's national day was marked at Tehran's 11th International Trade Fair Tuesday in the presence of the Japanese charge d'affaires here.

Speaking at the ceremony the Japanese diplomat said that Japan is Iran's greatest commercial partner with the total amount of trade exchanges standing at dlrs 4.6 billion during 1984.

He added that Japan is ready to play an active role in Iran's national projects including automobile manufacturing and other fundamental projects. "Japanese companies are currently working with Iranian firms in a great many projects," the Japanese charge d'affaires said.

In response, head of the Iran's Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Mines, 'Ali Naqi Khamuhsi stated that the two countries both enjoyed ancient civilizations and were able to establish closer relations. "Our economic relations (which are) based on mutual respect can vastly expand and our potential can indeed boost the others," Khamushi said.

Khamushi further added that Iran can supply Japan with its required raw materials and in turn is eager to benefit from Japan's modern technology.

Lebanon's Fadlallah Urges Implementing Islamic Law

GF310554 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] During his Friday prayer sermons in Beirut yesterday, one of the struggling Lebanese ulema, Scholar Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, demanded the implementation of Islamic law. He stressed that the rights of all religions and denominations are guaranteed by Islamic Shari'a.

IRNA reported from Lebanon that during his two sermons at Imam al-Rida Mosque in the southern suburb of Beirut, Scholar Muhammad Husayn Fadallah referred to current Muslim issues. He affirmed the need for coordination among Muslims on religious-political issues. He stated that Lebanese Muslims do not object to the rights of other creeds in the country. He added: We oppose the policy of the United States, the USSR, and colonialist Europe, which support the regimes that lead their people to ruin. They are the enemies of our people.

Scholar Fadlallah referred to the U.S. conspiracies, which point an accusing finger at the uprising of Muslims in Lebanon and describe it as terrorism. He affirmed: It is the United States that supports Israel against our people and destroys liberation movements through its agent Israel. The United States seeks to turn the Zionist entity, which usurps Jerusalem, into a great power in the region. To cite an example, he referred to the joint terrorist acts carried out by the United States and the Zionist entity in Beirut. He said: We stand beside those who have been wronged, which is why we support the Islamic movement in Egypt against the agent regime there. We also laud the struggle of the Iraqi people against Saddam's tyrannical regime which has dragged Iraq and the region into war.

During prayer sermons yesterday, Shaykh Muhammad Kan'an, one of the Lebanese Sunni ulema, called on Muslims to unite in the struggle against international arrogance and the enemies of Islam.

Blames U.S. for Car Bombings

LD310916 Tehran IRNA in English 0845 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Beirut, Aug. 31 IRNA — Leader of Friday prayers in southern Beirut, Shaykh Muhammad Fadlallah, said Friday that Kuwait, trying to stop expulsion of Tunisian citizens from Libya, was itself deporting Lebanese, Iranian and Iraqi workers, mostly Shi'ite Muslims. It was clear that the measure was being taken at the recommendation of the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council, he said, and strongly condemned explicit religious and racial discriminations.

He castigated colonialistic policies of the United States, Europe and the Soviet Union for supporting the subservient regimes, which massacred their nations, to preserve their own interests. He then denounced the United States for strengthening the Zionist regime to suppress the Lebanese people, adding that they suppressed liberation movements under the pretext of fighting against religious or Shi'ite terrorism. He said the U.S. intended to preserve the Zionist regime as the regional superpower.

Shaykh Fadlaliah also charged the United States with installing bombs in cars in southern and western Beirut, and with instigating sabotage activities and manslaughter in the Christian-dwelling quarters in order to introduce Muslims responsible for the consequences.

He reiterated the support for the struggles of Egyptian Muslims against the puppet regime of that country and for the fighting of the Iraqi nation against Saddam Husayn's regime.

Lebanese Muslim Groups Stress Continued Unity

GF301650 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Islamic movements in Tripoli, northern Lebanon, held a meeting yesterday. The meeting participants stressed Islamic unity among Islamic groups in Lebanon and the need to unite the struggle against the United States and the Zionist entity and their agents who desire to strike at the integrated march of Islam.

Our correspondent in Beirut said that the Islamic movements participating in the meeting emphasized in a statement that they cannot remain silent vis-a-vis the un-Islamic violations and practices in Lebanon, which must be confronted, as well as exposing the perverted perpetrators of these un-Islamic violations and practices. The statement stressed that it is necessary for Muslims to struggle against the fanatic Zionist entity and confront the international conspiracies aimed at the interests of Muslims.

Atomic Energy Official Reports on Projects

LD031358 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] The supervisor of the Atomic Energy Organization, Reza Amrollahi, this morning took part in a news conference, carried by radio and television. In the course of the news conference he explained the salient activities of the organization in the fields of research, training of experts, manufacturing of [words indistinct], and the establishment of a center for gamma rays during the past year.

Emphasizing that research programs serve as the necessary infrastructure for obtaining nuclear technology, he said: We have made advances in this field. We are already in a good position of producing radio isotopes. He then cited the uses of radio isotopes in agriculture, medicine, and industry.

The supervisor of the Atomic Energy Organization then added: We have certain projects in hand concerning plasma physics and lasers and their industrial use. Furthermore, one of the most important centers which is expected to become operational within the next couple of months is a gamma radiation center. This center has been set up for public service and its purpose is the proper sterilization of medical instruments which are used once only. These instruments are manufactured domestically.

Concluding his remarks, he said: The radiation of polymers in foodstuff is another operation connected with gamma radiation.

This is done in order to prolong its preservation. The center will render the country fully self-sufficient in these two respects.

Funding for Bushehr Nuclear Plant Approved

LD031716 Tehran IRNA in English 1533 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 4, IRNA — The president of the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran, Mohammad Reza Amrollahi outlined the achievements made by the organization, in an interview with IRNA here Tuesday.

Amrollahi said that the preliminaries steps for the construction of the unit one of the Bushehr atomic power plant have been taken and that the funding for the operation has been approved in the 1364 (1985-86) budget.

"About 3700 tons out of the total 30,000 tons equipment have so far been shipped to Bushehr from the Federal Republic of Germany," Amrollahi said.

Iran-USSR Joint Gas Exploitation Envisioned

LD311538 Tehran IRNA in English 1525 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 31, IRNA — Iran is interested in cooperating with the Soviet Union in exploiting gas reserves situated on the border between the two countries, according to the Oil Minister Mohammad Gharazi. Gharazi said Saturday there were huge gas reserves in the Caspian Sea that could be exploited jointly with the Soviets.

Iran and the U.S.S.R. share over 2,000 km of land and sea border, including the Caspian, world's greatest inland sea. The Soviets have already established an oil and gas industry on their side of the border.

Speaking to oil officials in Esfahan University Gharazi said "the most important thing that we must do is to exploit the joint resources in the Caspian Sea... we share huge gas reserves with the Soviet Union". The minister was speaking on the economic conditions of the country in a ceremony marking the last day of the "Government Week' (Aug. 24-31) in which the activities of the government were publicized.

Trade between the Islamic Republic and Eastern bloc countries, including the U.S.S.R. was diversified after the 1979 Islamic revolution. The two sides usually sign oil contracts on barter basis, with only the balance paid in hard currency. In 1983 the Islamic Republic exported around rials 4.5 billion of non-oil goods to the Soviet Union and imported rials 23 billion (dls. 55 m) of goods from that country.

Joint oil cooperation in the Caspian Sea has been talked about for some time and although no official decision has been made. Informed sources said that both countries were interested in the project.

After the meeting in Isfahan University, the oil minister left for an inspection tour of the local refinery where he talked to workers.

Pier Construction, Merchant Fleet Increase Detailed

LD022056 Tehran IRNA in English 1925 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Bandar-e 'Abbas, Hormozgan Prov., Sept. 2, IRNA — Construction of nine new piers for sloping coasts in the ports and islands of Abu Musa, Lavan, Tonb, Qeshm, Kish, Hormoz, Lavan, Bandar-e 'Abbas, in Hormozgan Province and Bushehr in Bushehr Province is to be completed early next year (begins 21 March), an official of shipping department announced here Monday.

He said that the piers will enable more goods to reach the deprived inhabitants of these ports and islands. The official added that by delivery time of three new ferry boats next winter all the ports and islands here will have been linked to one another.

The number of ships of the Islamic Republic's merchant marine fleet will increase to 15 [as received] in 1991, to 165 in 1966 [as received] and to 193 in 2001, the official said, adding that completion of this program will increase the cargo capacity of the fleet from currently two million tons to 15 million tons.

'Islamic Work Councils' Announced for Factories

GF310658 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, Mr Sarhadizadeh, the minister of labor and social affairs, has announced that in accordance with bills passed by the Majlis, there will soon be Islamic work councils set up in all of the country's factories.

The minister, outlining the important task of these councils, said: The law to deal with the activities of Islamic work councils is one of the best and most basic laws of the country. With the necessary cooperation of management, they will be able to raise both the quality and quantity of production. They will also prevent infiltration and acts of sabotage by small corrupt groups [of counter-revolutionaries] in the country's production units.

The minister of labor and social affairs also said: The Islamic work councils will promote inventiveness in production. They will prevent damage that might occur in various production units resulting from inexperience. He added: The ministry advised the councils that since they are new they must be aware of storms caused by wrongdoings, since these storms could endanger them as well.

We remind you that the establishment of these councils is to strengthen management in production outlets and create the necessary coordination and cooperation between management, workers, and employees in the production centers.

According to our correspondent, the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs will establish Islamic work councils in units employing more than 35 persons. The same report indicates that the most important duties of the Islamic work councils are to create an atmosphere of cooperation among all factory workers in order to expedite administrative matters; cooperate with Islamic associations in factories to raise worker knowledge in cultural and political matters; raise worker awareness of eco-

nomic, technical, and professional matters; oversee the general affairs of work units and to give authorities the necessary constructive advice; and to review the problems of the workers' shortcomings in effort to raise welfare standards.

Tehran Details Peshmerga Anti-Iraqi Operations

GF311926 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] In continuation of their operations against the Zionist Ba'thist regime ruling in Iraq during the past few days, peshmerga Iraqi Muslim revolutionaries, using rockets, managed to destroy an irrigation station in the Iraqi city of Al-'Amadiyah.

Muslim peshmerga planted a time bomb at the Zakhu city police department. The explosion resulted in the destruction of a number of vehicles and the killing or the wounding of four of the policemen of the Saddamist regime.

Reports from Iraq stated that peshmerga Muslim Iraqi Kurds, through coordinated operations in Zakhu, attacked Jakol base located at [words indistinct] road. They managed to kill 8 soldiers of the Ba'thist Zionist forces in Iraq and wounded another 10.

In other operations, peshmerga Iraqi Muslims conducted a heavy artillery attack against (?Saddam) camp, and inflicted heavy material and human losses upon the Saddamist forces. Following the attack, ambulances were seen in the region over many hours.

Further Details

GF021632 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 2 Sep 85

[From the "Voice of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq" program]

[Text] Kurdish Muslim revolutionaries attacked the Fejawa company headquarters of the 'Aflaqist regime in Zakhu, damaging the headquarters and killing two Ba'thists and wounding another.

The Kurdish revolutionaries last week ambushed a group of Iraqi forces while they were crossing the [name indistinct] river. They also retaliated for an attack that was launched by an Iraqi army battalion and local mercenaries of the Iraqi regime on the village of Jonjiran, in Dahuk in northern Iraq. The revolutionaries forced them to flee, leaving behind two dead and eight wounded and a number of armored vehicles. One Kurdish brethren and two citizens of Jonjiran village were martyred.

Revolutionaries Execute Security Official in Iraq

GF021614 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Muslim Iraqi revolutionaries have executed a security official in Sulaymaniyah and three of his guards. Quoting reliable sources, IRNA said that these persons had played a big role in terrorizing and arresting Muslims in this city over the past 4 years. Following these executions, the forces of the Saddamist regime arrested tens of Sulaymaniyah citizens.

War Office Official Outlines Early Iraqi Attacks

GF030601 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] The acting head of the war publicity headquarters, in a radio, television, and press conference attended by foreign and domestic reporters, outlined Iraqi preparations to impose the war on Iran before 22 September 1980. He said: The first Iraqi aggression occurred 2 April 1979 against the border city of Mehran 50 days after the victory of the revolution. The following day, using RPG's and mortar, they attacked the oil installations of Mehranshah. By September that same year, Iraqi forces occupied some border heights as well as Mehran [border] posts. On 3 September 1979 they carried out a rocket attack against Mehran; on 10 September they attacked Maymak. These were all preparations for an extensive Iraqi attack.

The border aggressions were among the preparations by Iraqis for an all-out attack. We have information today that shows that Iraq intended to attack Iran from the first day of victory of the Islamic revolution to overthrow the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He noted that Iran is capable of continuing the punishment of the aggressor Iraqi regime through the power of its combatants. He added: International circles and independent countries must punish this aggressor country and stop such aggressions, since an imposed peace is like a fire beneath the ashes. Responding to a question concerning the morale of the Iraqi army following recent operations, he said: The prisoners we capture during our daily infiltration operations inform us that the morale of the Iraqi forces is very low.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Communique No 2,217

LD031539 Tehran IRNA in English 1523 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 3, IRNA — More than 18 Iraqi troops were killed or wounded and a number of their bunkers and vehicles were destroyed in the western and central frontlines where their positions were subjected to the Iranian Muslim combatants' artillery fire over the past 24 hours, the Joint Staff Command reported here Tuesday in its communique number 2,217. The Command added that the Iraqi enemy's vehicle movements and transport of the enemy troops were halted in these fronts by the Iranian fighters' fire in the same period.

On Monday intruding Iraqi war planes violated the airspace of the northwestern fronts but were forced to flee by Iran's anti-aircraft fire, the command said. The Command added that the Iranian fighters opened fire on Iraqi troops' positions in the northwestern fronts, killing and wounding a number of them and destroying a tank and some bunkers.

In southern fronts, the Iraqi forces suffered considerable casualties and losses over the past 24 hours when their positions were hit by the artillery fire. Also enemy's activities there, the communique said. [as received]

The communique added that on Monday Iran's Gendarmerie forces traded fire with the Iraqi forces from across the Arvand

River, inflicting substantial casualties and damage on the Iraqi troops devastating a number of the enemy's bunkers.

The cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr in Khuzestan Province were targets of Iraq's long-range artillery fire over the past 24 hours causing damage to some houses, the communique concluded.

Tehran Arabic on Khark

GF031950 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 3 Sep 85

[From "Behind the News" program]

[Text] Once again, the Iraqi regime has alleged that its air firepower has dealt a destructive blow to the Iranian island of Khark. The Ba'thists have alleged that they have completely destroyed Khark. This is the fourth time, over several days, that the Iraqi rulers have alleged the destruction of the aforementioned island despite a careful watch of events by international news agencies, which have immediately undertaken to prove the falsehood of each Iraqi allegation, and that normal work continues on Khark. Why is Iraq making these allegations at this particular time? Why is this regime desperate to persuade the world that it is really capable of destroying Khark?

Political observers who have been following the war on the battlefronts in the recent weeks have noted that the Baghdad rulers have been clearly confused and dumbfounded by the method of surprise penetrations adopted by the Islamic forces. This method has underlined the extent of the flimsiness of the Ba'thist defense lines, as the Islamic forces have not falled in any of their penetration operations. They carried out these operations with dazzling success and accuracy despite all the military and technical know-how supplied to the Ba'thist forces by international imperialism.

These results have made the international sides which are allied to Iraq be concerned about their weapons' technical merits. These arms have been subjected to an unprecedented insult and have lost their international merit and combat value because the Iraqi combatant using them does not believe that this war is based on justice. He has been goaded into combat with hatred and oppression. How can this combatant, who is totally devoid of any spirit, be asked to respect the weapon he uses in combat?

In any case, this international concern has come as a result of a number of reports issued by some ministries and institutions for strategic studies. These reports have advised the governments which have distinguished relations with the Ba'thist regime to play down these relations and treat with care the results of the war and its consequences. The Ba'thist regime has been very sensitive about this development in its military relations with its suppliers of arms. This sensitiveness of the Baghdad regime increased with the start of the Islamic penetration tactics which have caused repercussions to the aforementioned relations.

For these reasons, the Iraqi regime needed to convince its international allies it is capable of properly using military technology: To start with, they experimented with a limited number of land counterattacks adopting penetration methods, but these attacks were expected to be foiled as soon as they began, and indeed they were.

In light of these results, the Ba'thist regime had only its air weapons to resort to. It attacked Khark under the delusion that it was capable of destroying it and thereby persuading its international allies which are still complaining that their weapons are being misused. However, the Ba'thist hopes were dashed once again and they found themselves making contradictory allegations.

Free Voice of Iran Reports Opposition to Musavi

GF021952 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Despite the seeming approval of the ruling clique in Iran of Musavi's government, they are actually opposed to his continuing in the post of prime minister. The Free Voice of Iran correspondent in Tehran quotes reliable sources as saying that while Khomeyni has been backing the government of Mir Hoseyn Musavi, most of the regime's influential clerics are against the appointment of thepresent government to another term. They see the continuation of this government as disadvantageous to their rule. These sources have disclosed that the recent statements issued by Khamene'i, Hashemi-Rafsanjani [word indistinct] and Montazeri were only to save face and to be in line with Khomeyni's recommendations.

These days it is being whispered in the corridors of the Majlis in Tehran that the future plans of the Musavi government will be opposed by Majlis deputies. Majlis members are especially critical of the government's inability to provide the people's basic necessities, such as foodstuffs. They admit that inflation and high prices have lessened the people's buying-power.

Our reporter in Tehran adds: he government of Mir Hoseyn Musavi apparently wants to lower the value of the Iranian riai against the dollar. This issue has caused secret scandals in official circles of the clerical regime and the Majlis of the mullahs.

It is also important and interesting for our compatriots to note that the government of Mir Hoseyn Musavi presently owes the Central Bank of Iran about $60 billion.

Tehran Reports Mujahidin, Karmal Clashes

GF310706 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, the Afghan Islamic revolutionaries have been engaged in severe clashes with the joint Soviet and Afghan forces in the Provinces of Paktia and Nangarhar. The clashes have occurred in the Kut and Jaji areas, where the mujahidin surrounded the regulars. According to reports from Afghanistan, over the past 2 days, the joint forces have tried unsuccessfully to break the mujahidin siege and have suffered great casualties and much damage.

According to diplomatic sources in Afghanistan, Kabul hospitals are filled with the wounded from these clashes.

Further Details

LD311212 Tehran IRNA in English 1045 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] London, Aug. 31 IRNA — Afghan freedom-fighters shot down an airplane and helicopter near Zazi cantonment of Paktia Province. The aircraft and transport helicopter were supplying the entrapped Soviet-Karmal troops in besieged cantonment on August 20, 1985.

Mujahidin leader Abdul Rashul Saif was present in area at the time of operation. According to the sources, mujahidin have been extremely encouraged by the visits of two mujahid leaders Engineer Gulbuddin Hikmatyar and Professor Saif. The mujahidin in the area are narrowing the encirclement around Soviet-Karmal troops in Zazi.

Meanwhile, the mujahidin were proceeding towards Takhar through Logar Province last week, when they were ambushed by Russian troops; 60 mujahidien are reported to have been martyred.

Siege Tightened

GF010940 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Afghan Muslim revolutionaries recently shot down a plane and a helicopter belonging to the Soviet occupation forces near Zazi camp in Paktia Province in eastern Afghanistan. The two aircraft were downed as they gave logistical aid to the Soviet and DRA forces which have been under siege in the camp by the revolutionaries since 20 August 1985. Latest reports indicate that the Afghan Muslim revolutionaries have tightened their siege round these forces.

New Attacks Launched

GF021029 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] During an offensive launched against positions of the government and the Soviet forces in the province of Paktia on Saturday, Afghan Muslim revolutionaries killed seven troops including four of Babrak Karmal's officers. They also destroyed 12 tanks belonging to these forces.

Our correspondent indicated that the revolutionaries' attacks against the positions of the joint forces increased this week. This prompted well-informed sources who had recently visited areasin eastern Afghanistan to tell AFP that the current battle near Kabul is considered one of the major battles since the occupation of Afghanistan. Our correspondent added that the Afghani Muslim revolutionaries are actively fighting the joint forces in the areas of Tezin, Hesarak, and Tareh Mangal in the Province of Paktia.

Citing these sources, our correspondent went on to say that the revolutionaries shot down two Soviet helicopters supplied with artillery in the province of Paktia, southeast of the Afghan capital. The sources added that over 6,000 armed Afghan revolutionaries left recently for the front to fight the Soviet occupation forces.

Tehran Reports Successes

LD031816 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] During heavy fighting with the joint Soviet occupation and Afghan Government forces in northern Paktia Province Afghan Muslim revolutionaries succeeded in hitting four MiG fighter aircraft and three helicopters of the occupation forces and destroying more than 43 of their tanks and APC's.

According to an IRNA report last week the Soviet occupation and Afghan Government forces, with more than 30,000 ground troops and appreciable numbers of tanks and APC's and with the support of several fighter aircraft and helicopters went into action with the aim of closing the communication and supply routes of the Afghan Muslim revolutionaries in northern Paktia Province, but were met with stiff resistance by more than 5000 Afghan Muslim fighters and, after suffering heavy losses and casualties, were forced to retreat to the Ali Khayl military garrison in the Zazi region.

Reports received indicate that the Soviet forces, in order to destroy the base of the Muslim revolutionaries in the Golqandi region, launched an attack there and closed the supply routes of the Muslim revolutionaries. In the meantime, according to the latest reports the battle still rages between the Afghan Muslim revolutionaries and the joint forces in the city of Khowst, with more than 1000 killed.

The city of Khowst, situated 35 km from the Pakistan border, was besieged by Muslim revolutionaries last year and 2 weeks ago joint Afghan and Soviet forces, in an effort to break the seige, embarked on one of their greatest offensives during the past year. [Sentence as heard].